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Pro-Slavery.

COLONIZATION, &c.—We find in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the following letter from the Hon. Nathan Appleton:—

PITTSFIELD, August 9, 1848.

Dear Sir,—I have yours of yesterday, calling my attention to the colony of Liberia, and asking for a donation to encourage emigration to it.

I consider the establishment of that colony a very interesting event, and now, as I have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute to its support. I consider it interesting as making the experiment how far the African race is capable of civilization, and a regularly organized Government. This is a question of deep interest. This colony has made a good beginning, under circumstances highly favourable to the full development of the powers of the race, and I hope it may continue to fulfil the sanguine expectations of its founders. A moderate increase by emigration from this country would seem most favourable in calling into action the self-reliance so necessary to success. The effect of this colony in civilizing the large native population under their government or influence, is the circumstance which will be looked at with the greatest solicitude.

I do not consider the efforts of the Colonization Society as having any appropriate bearing on the question of the extinction of Slavery in the United States. The power of emigration is so small as to be but a drop from the bucket, compared to the annual increase of the black population. It is a relief to be sure, as affording an asylum for the few slaves occasionally emancipated in the slave States. But the want of education and of moral character in most of these emancipated slaves makes it questionable whether a great increase of their number would be favourable to the experiment of civilization which it is so important to carry out.

I have been surprised to see so little attention paid to the question of emigration of blacks to the West-Indies, especially to the English islands, where free labour is so much wanted, and to which the expense of emigration is so trifling compared to that of Africa. It appears to me a subject well worth the attention of the Colonization Society.

African Slavery is the exciting topic of the day. It is a curse which has been entailed upon us. I consider it a tremendous social and political evil. It degrades labour, the very foundation of all civilization. It is politically an element of weakness in the state which adopts it. But we of New England are free from it, and ought to be able to look at it coolly and calmly. I think the South wrong in claiming the *right* to introduce Slavery into territory now free. Their arguments appear to me weak and baseless. It is difficult to found a natural *right* on an original *wrong*. This claim should be resisted as a matter of principle by the whole of the free States. At the same time, as a practical question it is probably unimportant, since there is apparently no inducement to introduce slave labour in either Oregon, California or New Mexico. The whole ground was yielded with Texas.

As to the extension of Slavery in the slave States, secured by the Constitution, I see no reason why we of the free States should make ourselves very unhappy about it. Why not leave it to the parties immediately concerned? It is a matter sufficiently troublesome without our interference. Interference in the affairs of others is always, distasteful sometimes hateful—especially when accompanied by the denunciation of sinfulness. Such denunciation comes with an ill grace from fallible humanity.—The question of sinfulness should be kept where it belongs, between the individual and his Maker.

As a political question, the abolition of Slavery in the slave States has difficulties apparently insurmountable at present. As a question of property, it involves an amount of about a thousand millions of dollars. For whatever may be said, slaves are property to all intents and purposes in the States which have established Slavery; property is essentially the creature of legislation. Was such an amount of property ever voluntarily relinquished or annihilated? Would it be possible to make the owner's indemnification on any principle of law or equity? A still greater difficulty remains, the question of political rights. Let visionaries say what they will, there is an impassible gulf which separates the two races, the African and the Caucasian. There is something abhorrent to most people in the mixture of their blood. At all events, as a matter of fact, amalgamation is impossible. Can the two races live together with equal social and political rights? It is believed to be impossible. Without a change in human nature, the more powerful race will oppress the weaker. Witness the actual state of the Jews in the midst of Christendom.

At the same time, without foreign interference there is little doubt that Slavery will gradually be abolished on the most Northern of the slave States. It may be abolished in all of them when slave labour ceases to be profitable, when labour in the cotton growing region is of no more value than it is in many parts of Europe. No one would accept a slave, white or black, in Ireland.

On the whole, I consider the question of the abolition of Slavery in the United States one of those great and difficult problems, entirely beyond the power of man to solve.

Fortunately events of this kind are controlled by a higher and wiser power on which we may rely with perfect confidence that they will work together for good.

You will thus perceive that I have complied with your request, that I should give you my opinions on the whole of this subject.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your very obedient servant,
NATHAN APPLETON.

Rev. J. N. Danforth.

Selections.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

In pursuance of a call of the Executive Committee, the Society met, Eighth month, (August) 9th, 1848 in the Baptist meeting house, in Norristown, Pa.

The President, Robert Purvis, called the meeting to order.

On motion, Resolved, That all persons present, whether favourable or unfavourable to the doctrines of the Society, be invited to participate in its discussions.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a Business Committee, viz: Howard W. Gilbert, James Mott, Grace Anna Lewis, J. M. McKim, Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, Wm. W. Brown, of Massachusetts, and Isaac S. Flint.

On motion of James Mott, Edward H. Magill was appointed assistant Secretary.

On motion, Edward M. Davis, Thos. Whitson, Jacob L. Paxson, and Sarah Pugh, were added to the Business Committee; and it was Resolved, That this Committee be also a Committee of Ways and Means.

Wm. W. Brown then sung the song called the "Fugitive's Triumph."

J. M. McKim read the following

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The period has again recurred, when it becomes the duty—as it is the pleasure—of the Executive Committee, to make their report of the state and prospects of the cause within its bounds of the Society. And in the performance of this task, they find it impossible to speak in any other than their wonted language of cheer and congratulation. Not because such language has become habitual on these occasions, exercising insensibly the force of an established form; but because no other would do justice to the truth, or adequately express their own feelings.

The course of the Anti-Slavery movement during the last, as in all preceding years since its commencement, has been steadily and rapidly onward. That it is destined to a certain and not far distant triumph, has now become generally evident. The conviction that in some way or other, and at a day not far in the future, Slavery in the United States is to be abolished, and especially that the support given to it by the North, is to be withdrawn, is impressing itself generally and irresistibly upon the public mind. As, eighteen centuries ago, the introduction of the Christian Era was foreshadowed by a general expectation; as the people were everywhere pervaded with the belief that a new prophet would be raised up, charged with glorious revelations from Heaven, and whose mission it should be to introduce into the world a new and illustrious dispensation,—so now is the day of this country's deliverance from the thrall of Slavery presaged by a similar sign. There is a general expectation among the people. Men are everywhere on the look-out for the occurrence of events, in the natural progress of affairs, or in the dispensations of Providence, which shall strike the shackles from the limbs of the slave, and liberate this otherwise glorious country from the curse which now binds it to infamy.

This general expectation is both a sign to herald the approaching day, and a cause to hasten its coming. Its operation in the latter respect—as a cause, must be obvious. As men become convinced of the approach of this event, and in proportion to their conviction of its nearness, will they accommodate themselves to its coming, and get ready to greet its arrival. They will view the whole subject through a new medium. Passion and prejudice will be dispelled, and reason will resume her ascendancy.—They will see that the doctrines which they have been fighting against, are the doctrines of truth and justice, and that the men whom they have defamed, deserve their highest respect. Seeing this, their whole views on the subject will undergo a change, and their course of action receive an entirely new shape. Thus will the belief in the certainty of Emancipation make converts to its doctrines, of thousands who would otherwise be impervious; and thus will the expectation now pervading the people that the day of deliverance from Slavery is approaching, operate to precipitate its arrival.

With views and feelings like these, how can we speak in any other tones than those of congratulation and lively hope? It would be impossible.—We are fully assured that the cause is destined to triumph, and that our most fondly cherished hopes are to be realized. On these points we have no doubts; no misgivings; we rejoice in the full assurance of hope.

Does any one ask for the evidence on which is based such confident expectation? Our answer is, the evidence is within us and around us. It is felt in the deep convictions of the soul which comes to us simultaneously with our doctrines. So vivid is the impress which the truths of Anti-Slavery make upon the mind, that an intuitive confidence of their triumph seems inseparable from their hearty reception. To believe in the truth of Abolition, is to believe in its ultimate ascendancy.

More palpable evidence than this, however, is to be found in the facts which are every day transpiring around us; in the accessions which are being made by thousands to the ranks of the advocates of freedom; in the conversion of those who were once bitter foes, into warm friends; in the free spirit that is infusing itself into our—till recently—Pro-Slavery press; in the unanimity with which some of our religious sects are remonstrating against the evil; in the high stand on the subject taken by numbers of the clergy; in the Anti-Slavery action of our State Legislatures; in the disappearance and general condemnation of mob violence; in the diminution of prejudice against the people of colour, as evinced in the greater respect everywhere awarded to them, and the increased facilities afforded for their moral and physical improvement; in the place given to Anti-Slavery discussion in the halls of Congress, and the increased number, and boldness of our champions in that body; in the respect which is now awarded to those brave men there, by their slave-holding fellow members, and the readiness with which their speeches are published in papers circulating at the South; in the establishment in the Southern States, of papers devoted exclusively to the overthrow of Slavery; and the open avowals made by other journals, of hostility to the slave system; and, above all, in the late disruption that has taken place in the two great political parties of the country, and the incipient formation of a new party, based specifically on this question, and having for its end an object which can only be effectually accomplished by striking a death blow at the vitals of the slave system.

These are some of the signs which indicate to us with unerring certainty that the time is not far off when the object of all our efforts shall be consummated; and it is fitting that on an occasion like the present, they should be brought out in review before us, and held up for our encouragement.—They serve to re-assure and strengthen us, and to animate us anew for the conflict.

But our object at this time is not so much to enlarge upon the state and prospects of the Anti-Slavery cause in general, as to consider its aspects in our own particular boundaries, and report the measures which have been employed by this Society for its promotion. Our field of operations, it will be remembered, includes Eastern Pennsylvania and the parts adjacent, of Delaware and the State of New Jersey. In all the region embraced in these limits, the indications of our advancement are most decisive. All that has been said of the state of the cause in general, may be predicated to a greater or less extent of its condition here. To enumerate.

1. In the first place, the sound of mob violence is no longer heard in our borders. The State of Pennsylvania, and particularly the city of Philadelphia, used to be notorious for their toleration of Pro-Slavery mobs, and their bitter persecution of the friends of freedom. Happily this state of things no longer exists. Freedom of speech and of the press on this subject have been fully established, and men may in all parts of the State, so far as any experiment has been made, exercise their rights without interruption.

2. The free coloured people used to be objects of the most relentless enmity. Every where were they hunted and persecuted; and in the city of Philadelphia, on more than one occasion, were their houses entered by violence and sacked; their property destroyed; their public buildings laid in ashes, and they themselves obliged to seek safety in flight. Now a more humane feeling pervades the people. Prejudice is giving way; respect is taking the place of hatred, and the spirit of humanity that of persecution. But a few years since the coloured people of Philadelphia were mobbed for comemorating the emancipation of their brethren in the British West Indies by a public procession; a few months since and they were allowed to participate with the whites in celebrating, in Independence square, the overthrow of despotism in France, and the spread of impartial freedom in her colonies. And while on that occasion, some were discanting on the glorious deliverance of the French people from their political disabilities, coloured orators in the midst of them, were eulogizing the sincerity of the revolutionists in extending liberty to their colonies, and decreeing the emancipation of their bondmen from personal Slavery. And what is more, the whites who constituted a majority of their auditory, were the loudest in their expressions of approbation. Until very recently, no interest, was manifested for the intellectual and moral elevation of the coloured people, except on the part of themselves and such of the whites as were known distinctively as Abolitionists; now in addition to the provision of public schools, every child may receive the elements of a common education, the interest in the improvement of the coloured people is becoming general, and manifesting itself by the establishment of new facilities for their benefit. The measures which have lately been taken to erect, at a heavy expense, a House of Refuge for the use of coloured juvenile delinquents, is an evidence—even while recognizing the unjust distinction of colour—of the greater humanity and improved feeling that prevails among the people on this subject.

3. The spirit of the newspaper press has undergone a change no less striking. It used to be that the idea of Abolition was never introduced into the columns of our papers, except for the purpose of condemnation. Abolitionists were maligned; their doctrines misrepresented, and they themselves held up to public odium, or handed over to the tender mercies of the mob; at the same time these papers were loud in their praises of the slaveholders, and ingenious in their defences of the slave system. It is not so now. Our newspaper press severally treat Abolitionists with respect, and chronicle their acts and refer to their doctrines and measure without misrepresentation. Their columns, moreover, in one form or other, teem with Anti-Slavery discussions. There is hardly a paper in the State, especially in parts of it which have been reached by the operations of this Society, that does not directly, or indirectly, favour the advancement of our principles. The praises of slaveholders, as such, are rarely sung and denunciation has taken the place of apology for the system.

4. In the matter of legislative action, the aspect of our cause looks equally encouraging. One year ago we were rejoicing over the passage of a law prohibiting the use of our jails and the services of our jailers, justices of the peace, and other officers in the recapture and restoration of fugitive slaves. Some fears were then entertained, that at the next session of the Assembly, this law would either be repealed or so modified as to diminish, if not neutralize, its good effects. It was known that the Legislature of Maryland had appointed a committee whose business it was to visit the Legislature of this State, and use their influence for the repeal of this law, and it was apprehended by some that they would find enough of pliant dough-faces in that body to enable them to accomplish their purpose; but happily these apprehensions have not been realized. Whether this committee ever acted in obedience to their instructions, or if they did, whether they found our representatives too strongly guarded by public sentiment to make their influences available, we are not able to say; certain it is, however, that the law in question is still on our statue books, and by its moral force, as a demonstration of the public feeling, independent of its penal sanctions, is exerting a most satisfactory influence.

In New Jersey a law similar in its provisions was submitted to the legislature at its last session, but public sentiment was either not sufficiently matured or had not sufficiently indicated itself to warrant the members of that body in its adoption. The support given to the bill however was so strong as to justify fully the expectation that it will pass without difficulty the next time it is presented.

In Deleware the adoption by the legislature of resolutions affirming the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso, must be regarded as a most auspicious circumstance. It places that state in advance of some of the Free States, and excites the liveliest hope that it will itself ere long become one of their number. The establishment of an Anti-Slavery paper in Wilmington during the last year is another very gratifying circumstance in connection with the State of Delaware.

5. The evidences of advancement in the religious sects and ministerial profession within our bounds, though sufficiently visible to be encouraging, are not so palpable as in some other States. A more humane spirit has infused itself into the religion of the community, and the influence of the clergy, so far as they exert any on this subject, is perhaps, on the whole more adverse than favourable to Slavery; still none of our churches as such have taken positive grounds against the system, and our clergy with a few honourable exceptions are extremely cautious how they express themselves in its condemnation. The cause, it is evident, will have to make much further headway in public favour before it can count upon hearty co-operation from this quarter.

5. It is in our political circles however that the indications of our progress are the most striking.—The nomination, by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, a man who is a slaveholder in all but the name, and has shown himself ready to abase himself to the very dust to secure the votes of the South, and of General Taylor, by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, whose only claims to popular favour are that he is a large slaveholder and has distinguished himself in two wars, the one for the preservation and the other for the extension of Slavery, have excited into action the previously awakened spirit of freedom in the North and produced a resistance which has resulted already in the partial division of the two great political parties, and promises to terminate in their complete disorganization. This state of things, though more striking in some other of the free States, is nevertheless extending itself gradually and hopefully into Pennsylvania. From various parts of the State, and particularly those parts in which this society has bestowed most labour, we hear of men repudiating their old political connections and uniting on a common platform of hostility to Slavery. This state of things must be regarded as most hopeful. It indicates that the Anti-Slavery element, has at last fairly infused itself into the politics of the country, and that the time has come when all other questions must give way to the great issue between freedom and Slavery. We are not of those, it is well known, who are disposed to anticipate the greatest advantages from the operation of political machinery, or the co-operation of men who make politics their trade, but in the present decomposition of old parties and the formation of new ones, we think we see the incipiency of a movement which is destined to bring before the people great questions which have been hitherto agitated only by a very limited class, and to precipitate these questions to a practical decision. If the new party, now in the process of construction, should be confined in its limits to the Northern States, as, with small exceptions, it most probably will, the question will not long be the extension or non-extension of Slavery, but the continuance or non-continuance of the system where it now exits; and as a perliminary to this, the continuance or non-continuance of the bond which involves us of the free States in the guilt and infamy of its support. Already is the demand raised by some in this new connection, for a divorce of the free States from all participation in its maintenance; let this demand become general, as sooner or latter in enevitably must, and the question of dissolution which has been raised by the friends and co-labourers of this society will at once be before the people for a practical decision;—and the day will then be at hand when the people of the North and the bond-men of the South, will be released, the one from the guilt and the other from the chains of Slavery.

We have thus enumerated some of the signs of progress made by the Anti-Slavery cause in Pennsylvania and the parts adjacent. They are certainly hopeful; they indicate a state of forwardness replete with encouragement. How far this Society has contributed to bring about this state of things, is a question which, though it might be discussed with profit, we will not stop here to consider. That it has contributed, in no small degree, however, all, even our opponents will admit. For certainly, the effective cause of all the great changes we have enumerated, has been the moral agitation which has been kept up for the last fifteen years by the Abolitionists; and the part this Society has taken, and the extent to which it has participated in this agitation, is well known to every one. We cannot, therefore, but recognize in the signs we have been reviewing, the results in great part of our own labours, and see in them a proof of the correctness of the principles on which they have been prosecuted.

The measures of the Society during the year past have been the same in character, and about the same in extent as in former years. Our object has been by lecturing agents, Anti-Slavery newspapers, the distribution of tracts, and other publications, and the holding of conventions to scatter light among the people, and keep up a wholesome agitation. During part of the year, we have had the services in the lecturing field of those able and faithful champions of the cause, Charles C. and Cyrus M. Burleigh, though owing to the delicate health of the latter; and the necessity for his aid in the editorial management of the Freeman, and the call of the former to another field, we have not enjoyed the same extent of service, in this department as in former years. The deficiency however, the Executive Committee have endeavoured to make up by holding a series of conventions themselves in various parts of the State lying adjacent to Philadelphia, and the neighbouring portion of New Jersey. These conventions have been well attended, and have afforded satisfactory evidence of their usefulness.

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Our weekly paper, the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, owing to its increased circulation, and the additional ability with which it has been edited, rendered even more than its wonted service to the cause. Cyrus M. Burleigh and Mary Grew have had the chief editorial charge of it, and the ability with which they have performed the duties of their office has been a subject of common remark. The circulation of the paper has continued steadily to increase, till the number of copies now issued reaches nearly two thousand. This, at the usual estimate, will give the paper an average of about 10,000 readers a week; and it can readily be conceived that an amount of stirring Anti-Slavery matter such as the Freeman usually contains, scattered among 10,000 readers weekly, and through them among others with whom they come in contact, must exert an influence in promoting the cause of impartial freedom not easily over-estimated. In addition to the Freeman, an average of about 500 copies of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, the organ of the American Society and an invaluable auxiliary in the cause, have been subscribed for and circulated over the same ground.

The Committee have continued, to the extent of their means, the system approved by the Society of tract distribution. They have printed, during the past year, about 40,000 closely printed octavo pages of valuable Anti-Slavery matter, part of which, with the residue of the previous year's publications, they have scattered broad-cast over the country.

The Anti-Slavery Reading Room has lost none of its usefulness; and the Office and Depository continue to be indispensable in their importance to the cause.

The Treasurer's Report will show that the receipts during the past year, though not proportionate to the number and ability of our professed friends, nor adequate to the wants of the cause, have been about equal to the average of preceding years. It will show also that if the operations of the Committee have not been as extensive or efficient as some could have wished, the fact has not been without its proper reason.

We have thus, by a recapitulation of the various signs that indicate our progress and the measures which have been employed to promote it, endeavoured to fulfil the duty which the annual recurrence of this occasion imposes. We would not protract our report by any needless comments upon the facts that have been submitted, but one or two reflections suggest themselves as proper before bringing our remarks to a close.

In enumerating the various evidences of our advancement, we have alluded particularly to the recent disruption of the old political parties and the incipient formation of a new one, based partially on the Anti-Slavery principle, and in speaking of this, we have expressed ourselves in terms of sanguine expectation. The facts in the case we believe will justify a good degree of hope, but this hope should be qualified by no inconsiderable apprehension. A political party in any country, no matter how elevated may be its object, needs to be watched with great care; in this country, such a party, based as it must be under our present bond of Union, on fraud and injustice, needs to be watched with especial jealousy. It must be essentially corrupt from its origin, and therefore especially liable to perversion. In the present case, the party, coming into popular favour, gives its consent to the existence of Slavery with all its horrors, within its present State limits; it only professes to be opposed to its further extension. Our hopes are that it will perform more than it promises; that it will not only resist the extension, but advocate the extinction of Slavery. These hopes, however, may be disappointed. Sudden accession to popular favour, with all its temptations, may check the generous impulses, and change back the half-formed purposes of those who have now the control of this movement, or may introduce into its direction others, actuated from the beginning, by no other motives than a desire for their own aggrandizement. In such a case, it is easy to conceive that this new party might become one of the most powerful conservators of the evil it was hoped it would cure, and the deadliest foe of those who are labouring for its abolition. Such a result would not be without abundant precedent in the annals of political history.

While, therefore, Abolitionists rejoice in the present uprising of the North, and hope much from the resistance it will offer to the usurpations of Slavery let not their hopes be too confident, or their rejoicings unmingled with apprehension. And above all, let no one be carried away from his principles by the current of this popular movement. Now, as much as ever, do we need to stand by our principles; now, more than ever, do we see the wisdom of their adoption. They are not only just in themselves, but their maintenance is in the highest degree, expedient. They will soon, we doubt not, prove even to those who are now skeptical, to have been the salvation of the Anti-Slavery cause. Nothing but a deep conviction of the unrighteousness of the Federal compact, and the guilt of giving it their support, can be relied on to keep Abolitionists in times of high political excitement, when an opportunity is afforded of gaining an apparent advantage to the cause, from being swept completely from their moorings, and lost in the vortex. The probability now is, that those who separated from us eight years ago, and embodied themselves in a political party for the promotion of the cause, will in their organic capacity, in a few months, and perhaps in a few days, be swept from existence, and not have even a name to live. If we had listened to their persuasions, or were now to adopt the same policy, the Anti-Slavery movement, as a distinctive organization, would cease to have a being, and the hopes of the slave be doomed to an indefinite postponement. Let us be admonished by these reflections. Let us not be too impatient for the final consummation. It will come as soon as the people are prepared for it; no sooner. In the meantime our duty—our mission, is plain; it is to abide by our principles, and, rejecting all political contrivances and temporary expedients to labour on in the steady use of our well approved moral means, till the public mind shall become saturated with Anti-Slavery truth, and public sentiment completely revolutionized. Then the day will be at hand—and not till then, when the people of the North shall be released from the guilt of supporting Slavery, and the bondmen of the South delivered from its chains.

Remarks on the topics embraced in the Report, were made by Edward Needles, Thomas Earle, Wm. P. Powell, of N. Y., James N. Buffum, of Mass., and J. M. McKim.

Then adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The President in the chair.

The debate on the report was continued by J. M. McKim, Wm. W. Brown, Parker Pillsbury, and Thomas Earle.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read, viz:

Pennsylvania A. S. Society in account with Sarah Pugh. Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

From Clarkson Society,	$60 00
" Lundy Union Society,	13 00
" Philadelphia Female Society,	800 00
" Pineville Sewing Circle,	30 00
" Individual Subscriptions,	1,491,71
" Publishing Agent,	2,138 65
" Rent of Rooms in Office,	75 00
" Loans,	119 00
	$4,427 36

PAYMENTS.

For Standard,	$550 00
" Freeman,	1,832 97
" C. C. Burleigh,	251 92
" C. M. Burleigh,	380 00
" J. M. McKim,	800,00
" Loans of '46, '47, paid off,	330 00
" Rent of Office,	180 00
" " Church at Norristown,	125 00
" Sundries,	277 47
	$4,727 36

On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, viz: Lindley Coates, H. Wetherald, Abby Kimber, M. B. Linton, and Thomas Whitson.

The Business Committe made a report.

The meeting was closed by a song and speech by Wm. W. Brown.

Then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning

Morning Session—8th mo. 10th, 1848.

President in the Chair.

The Business Committee made a further report, and moved that the subject of Ways and Means be made the order of the day, and that Howard W. Gilbert, I. S. Flint, Rebecca Plumly and Alice Jackson, be a committee to go through the audience to receive donations and pledges, to aid in carrying on the operations of the Society during the ensuing year.

After remarks by M. Mc. Kim, Lucretia Mott, and J. N. Buffum, the motion was adopted, and while the committee were attending to their duty, addresses urging liberality, were made by Wm. W. Brown and Parker Pillsbury.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The President in the Chair.

J. M. McKim, on behalf of the Business Committee, prefaced with some observations, the following resolution, and asked the views of the meeting on it. After an expression of sentiment, the resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That as a better mode of raising funds than the extempore plan heretofore acted upon, the Society advise the system of regular annual or semi-annual subscriptions, and recommend it to the Executive Committee for their adoption.

Resolutions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, from the Business Committee, were then taken up:—

Chandler Darlington moved that the speaker be limited to ten mintues.—I. S. Flint moved to amend by extending the time to twenty minutes—the amendment was voted down, and the original motion was then rejected.

The resolutions were then debated by William W. Brown, P. Pillsbury, C. Darlington, and James N. Buffum.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken.

The discussion was continued by Dr. Hobsen, P. Pillsbury, and Thomas Whitson, and without taking action on the resolutions, the meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, 8 mo. 11. 1848.

The President called the meeting to order.

On motion of Lucretia Mott, Resolved that the speakers be limited to twenty minutes, and that no person be allowed to speak a second time while any one who has not spoken claims the floor.

The Committee on nomination made the following report which was approved, and the following named persons were declared to be the officers of the society for the ensuing year: viz,

President.—Robert Purvis.

Vice Presidents.—James Mott, Lindley Coates,

Corresponding Secretary.—Mary Grew.

Recording Secretary.—Haworth Wetherald.

Treasurer.—Sarah Pugh.

Additional members of the Executive Committee, Lucretia Mott, Benjamin C. Bacon, Edward M. Davis, Rowland Johnson, Isaac Winslow, Benjamin Rush Plumly.

The Business Committee reported resolutions No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

E. M. Davis moved that these resolutions be taken up in connection with those under consideration at the adjournment last evening, and that the discussion be closed, and the question taken on them this morning. The motion was adopted.

The resolutions were discussed by Parker Pillsbury, C. Darlington, W. W. Brown, T. Whitson, Charles Lenox Remond, of Massachusetts, Lucretia Mott, James Trainer and J. M. McKim.

After being amendmed by striking out a paragraph in one of the resolutions, they were adopted, as follows:

1. Resolved, That the indications of advancement made by the Anti-Slavery cause everywhere throughout the country are in a high degree cheering, and excite in us a lively hope that the day of its final triumph is not far in the future.

2. Resolved, That while we rejoice in the signs of the times, and in the conviction of our ultimate victory, there is still in the moral and political aspects of society, and the events which are every day transpiring around us, too much evidence of the giant trength and all pervading power of Slavery, to allow us to indulge this feeling permanently, or to relax for one moment our efforts.

3. Resolved, That the fact intimated in the annual report, that the signs of Anti-Slavery progress are less cheering in the religious sects than in other departments of society, and that the churches and clergy compare unfavourbly in this respect with the politicians and political parties of the country, is significant of the character of our prevailing religion, and justifies the estimate put upon its ministers by the friends of freedom.

4. Resolved, That the nomination, by the Democratic party, of General Cass for the Presidency—a man who has shown himself by his sycophancy and crawling servility to the slave power, to be utterly recreant to all just, moral and political principles—proves the so-called Democracy of the country a sham in its professions, and in its actions one of the deadlest foes to freedom.

5. Resolved, That the Whig party is no better than its rival; and has so proved itself by the nomination for the Presidential chair of a man only distinguished by his extensive slave possessions, and his achievements in wars waged for the preservation and extension of Slavery.

6. Resolved, That a party that can profess to be opposed to Slavery—as a large portion of the Whig party does—and then nominate for the head of the Government a large Slaveholder, and a man whose whole interests are identified with the slave system; that can profess to be opposed to lavishing political honours on military chieftains, and then seek to elevate a military chieftain to the highest honour in the gift of the people—that can declare their opposition to all wars of aggression, and especially the late infamous war of aggression against Mexico, and then nominate for the chief office of the Government a man who has confessedly done more than any other to render that war popular, is a party without consistency, without principle, and without any claim to the respect, much less the support of any true friend of freedom.

7. Resolved, That we rejoice in the extensive disaffection produced in the Whig and Democratic parties, by their recent high handed Pro-Slavery acts alluded to, and in the secession, under the various names of "Barnburners," "Conscience Whigs," and "Free Soil Men," of large fragments from their ranks throughout the country; and that we regard the disruption, with the prospective dissolution, of these hitherto all powerful parties as one of the most cheering circumstances that has occured in the history of the Anti-Slavery enterprize.

8. Resolved, That the formation of a new party by the consolidation of the various seceding fragments from the old ones on the basis of opposition to the extension of Slavery,—while it inspires us with pleasure as an indication of advancement, and as the beginning of a better state of things to come, and excites the hope that it may prove by its active hostility to the slave power a present auxiliary to the cause—is by no means an event to be hailed with unmingled satisfaction.

Because 1. The new party profess to be opposed only to the extension of Slavery, and to its existence in such territory or territories as come under the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress; it has no controversy with it in the States where it now exists.

Because 2. No political party in any country can be relied upon for the accomplishment of any great work of moral reform.

Because 3. In this country, particularly, such a party cannot have an existence without swearing allegiance to a compact which, by its compromises, provides for the safety and perpetuity of Slavery where it now exists; and finally, because this new party distinctly acknowledges the compromises of the Constitution, admits their obligations, and swears to respect them.

9. Resolved, That for the reasons alleged, we can place no *reliance* on the new Free Soil Party as an Anti-Slavery instrumentality.

10. Resolved, That whether we are asked to give our votes to General Cass or General Taylor, Martin Van Buren, John P. Hale, or Gerrit Smith, our answer must be that we cannot give sanction to a compact which provides for the safety and perpetuity of a system so diabolical as that of American Slavery, nor can we aid in electing any man to be President whose business it must be to enforce the execution of such provisions.

11. Resolved, That this Society places no confidence on any measures for the abolition of Slavery at the South, or the release of the people of the North from the guilt of its support, that are not directed primarily to a change of public sentiment; that in its belief a radical change of public sentiment is all that is needed to the accomplishment, in their proper succession of both of these events; and that the only means to be relied on for effecting this change is, the dissemination of Anti-Slavery truth, and its consistent maintenance on the part of Abolitionists.

Then adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The President in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Samuel Rhoades; debated by Thomas Hambleton, ——— Taylor, of Virginia, Lucretia Mott, E. M. Davis, C. L. Remond, Eli Hambleton, George W. Taylor, James N. Buffum, Thomas Whitson, and W. W. Brown, and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, and Abolitionists generally, in declaring that they will have "no union with slaveholders," do in effect announce to the world that they will not contribute their aid to support Slavery; consequently, consistency, sincerity, and duty require that they abstain from the use of the products of slave labour.

The following resolution reported by the Business Committee, was then taken up and adopted, and the Fair Committee were authorized to appoint the committee provided for in the resolution, and to announce their names in the Pennsylvania Freeman:

Resolved, That the annual Fair held in Philadelphia under the care of a committee of the Philadelphia "Female Anti-Slavery Society," commends itself to the continued support of Abolitionists in the city and country; and that a committee be appointed of friends in the different neighbourhoods, to cooperate with the committee of the Philadelphia Society in holding the Fair at the close of the year.

The following resolutions were then reported by the Business Committee, viz:

Resolved, That to the Anti-Slavery movement, more than to any other influence, is owing the quiet endurance with which the slaves of our Southern States have borne the many wrongs which are continually inflicted upon them; and that this opinion is corroborated by the fact that no attempt at insurrection has been made since the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society, (though before that event such efforts were made,) as well as by the uniform testimony of fugitive slaves themselves, that the knowledge, imperfect though it be, which is extensively diffused among them, of our efforts for their deliverance, is one of the strongest motives which influence them to an unresisting endurance of their sufferings.

Resolved, That this Society sympathize deeply with those noble men, Drayton and Sayres, of the schooner Pearl, in their generous effort for the liberation of slaves held by laws sanctioned and sustained by the people of this nation at large; and that we view with utter detestation, the unflinching determination exhibited by their persecutors to consign them for life to the dungeons of the capitol of this model Republic.

On motion of Lucretia Mott, it was ordered to amend the above resolution by inserting a clause expressive of the deep sympathy of this Society with Samuel D. Burris, now undergoing the penalty of a similar offence in one of the jails of the State of Delaware.

The motion met the unanimous assent of the meeting.

Resolved, That this Society cordially recommend the National Anti-Slavery Standard, Pennsylvania Freeman, and Liberator, to the patronage of all, as efficient and uncompromizing advocates of unadulterated Anti-Slavery doctrines; and that every person interested, be requested to act as an agent to increase the number of subscribers to these effective instrumentalities in the cause of the slave.

The first of these resolutions was opposed by Wm. W. Brown, L. Mott, L. Coates, P. Pillsbury, and Thos. Earle, and rejected.

The next was advocated by J. N. Buffum, and C. L. Remond, and adopted.

And the last after some pertinent remarks by Rowland Johnson and Parker Pillsbury, was passed.

The following resolutions were offered by the Business committee; the first three on their own behalf, and the remaining two on the behalf of others but for want of time were not acted upon.

Resolved, That the working men of the North submitted to be taxed for Slavery, among other ways:

Lousiana was purchased at fifteen millions of dollars, for a slave State.

Florida for five millions, and for the same purpose. For butchering and banishing the Seminole Indians, were paid forty millions more. For the invasion and conquest of Mexico, one hundred millions, more or less, besides immense sums to slaveholders for their strayed slaves.

Resolved, That to accomplish these objects, the South has been permitted to fill almost every high office with men of her own selection, usually slaveholders, while the North bears most of the burden of expenses in sustaining the Government.

Resolved, That if Northern working men or any part of them, will submit to injustice so gross, and then, to the insult, added to injury, of being called, (as they often are at the South,) "*peasants*," "*menials*," and "lower orders," and even to be told that they "*have no right to vote*" at all;—if they will quietly submit to these outrages, then indeed are they most illustrious examples of non-resisting Christianity, or else, what slaveholders call them, a degraded and inferior class of beings, fit only to be slaves.

Whereas, one of the main purposes of our Fathers in forming this government, was to secure the blessings of liberty, for themselves and their posterity, and, whereas, they and their successors have, from that day to this, proclaimed this country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations;

Therefore Resolved, that consistency further requires that every effort to strike off the chains of oppression, no less in this country than elsewhere, should be hailed with such cheers of encouragement, as will make the tyrant quake with fear, and the oppressed feel that this cause is glorious, and that the approbation of the world is his.

Resolved, that although this society may not sanction or encourage political action as a means of abolishing Slavery; we nevertheless recommend to those who do use the elective franchise at the coming election, to make their votes tell against the extension of that infernal system.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported that they had received in cash $219,55 and in pledge $46, making total of $566. 55.

After a song by Wm. W. Brown and others, the meeting adjourned.

HAWORTH WHETHERALD.
Recording Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, was held at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1848.

The President called the meeting to order, and opened it by a few appropriate remarks.

The following Committees were then appointed, viz:

Business Committee.—Samuel Myres, J. T. Smalley, George Garretson, H. C. Wright, J. W. Walker, Betsey M. Cowles, Isaac Trescott, Henry W. Curtis, Anne Garretson and Jane M. Trescott.

Committee on Nominations.—James Barnaby, L. Holmes, Mary Thomas, Malon Erwin and Maria L. Giddings.

H. C. Wright, on behalf of the Business Committee, reported the following, which was discussed by C. C. Burleigh and others, and adopted

Resolved, That all persons present, or who may be present at this Convention, be invited to participate in the discussion of subjects regularly brought before the meeting.

Resolved, That the fundamental and eternal principles of right, are the polar star which it is always safe to follow, and always criminal not to follow; that such a course always leads to the best possible results; and that the history of the trial of all expediencies, contrary to this, is a history of dark depravity and disastrous consequences.

Resolved, Therefore, that in no emergency whatever, can we as Abolitionists, co-operate with any political party, acting in allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, or in union with slaveholders.

Then adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

H. C. Wright, on behalf of the Business Committee, farther reported.

Resolved, That institutions are for men, and not men for institutions, "that when Governments have ceased to answer the end of their creation, it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish them," and that all institutions in Church or State should be abolished, which cannot exist without the destruction of man, in his physical, social, intellectual or moral nature.

Resolved, That to enter into political confederacy with slaveholders, "to establish justice," insure domestic tranquility," "promote the general welfare," and "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," is as wrong in principle, absurd and pernicious in policy—as it would be to confederate with liars to establish *truth*—with horse and sheep stealers, to secure our horses and sheep from being stolen—with keepers of brothels to promote purity of Morals, or with murderers to secure life; duty to God, and fidelity to the cause of freedom, demand that all should withdraw from such confederacy.

Resolved, That the Republic of the United States of America, is a confederacy of men guilty of the highest kind of theft i.e., man-stealers; of which no just and honest man can consistently be a member; inasmuch as (in the language of J. Q. Adams) slave holding, slave breeding, and slave trading formed the whole policy of the Federal Government; and the preservation, propagation, and perpetuation of Slavery, constitute the vital and animating principle of the National Government, and to join this Confederacy, or remain in it, is to countenance theft and robbery, and to endorse the social respectability and standing of men, polluted with every crime.

Robert Folger, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were laid on the table.

Whereas, at the Convention recently held in the city of Buffalo, a thorough and perfect organization of the friends of liberty was effected, all past political differences being forgotten, and merged in a common resolve to maintain the rights of free labour, against the aggression of the slave power, and to secure Free Soil for Free People.

And, Whereas, said Convention did resolve, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence and continuance of Slavery wherever it possesses Constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for the same.

And, Whereas, said Convention did nominate for the office of President of the United States, Martin Van Buren, of New York, and Charles Francis Adams, of the State of Massachusetts, for the office of Vice President, who are well known to be uncompromising advocates of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labour, Free Men, Cheap Postage for the People, retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of Federal Government, the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, the election by the people of all civil officers in the services of the Government, so far as practicable, and the free grant to actual settlers in consideration of the expenses incurred in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually, fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits, resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands under suitable limitations, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the proceedings of that Convention, the enthusiasm with which said proceedings are received by the people, and the great change daily going on in the public mind in reference to the extension of Savery, we have reason to thank God, and take courage in our efforts to redeem and enfranchise the oppressed and bleeding slave.

Resolved, That we regard the platform erected by that Convention sufficiently broad to contain all Anti-Slavery men, whatever may have been their party or social attachments and enable them to meet, and by the aid of the Ballot box, restrict the system of Slavery within its present limits, and that we cordially recommend the candidates put in nomination by said Convention, to the political support of all friends of the slave.

On motion of J. W. Walker, it was voted, that The Annual Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Report, together with the Financial concerns of the Society, be made the order of the day, for to-morrow morning.

On motion of Robert Folger, it was agreed that the resolutions offered by himself and laid upon the table, be next in order to the subject of finance.

After several songs were sung, the meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, Aug. 17th.

Song, "O man be free," was sung by the Rootstown choir.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted.

The following Report from the Treasurer was read and adopted.

Western Anti-Slavery Society,	*Dr.*
1848.	
August 16th. To Cash to Treasurer of last year, for Balance due him.	55,19
To Cash paid for refreshments furnished to Fair of last year.	50,00
" Cash for expenses at Fair.	2,22
" " Freight on Fair Goods from Ravena.	1,00
" " To redeem loan contracted last year with Samuel Brooke.	508,75
" " To lecturing agents.	703,17½
" " To Publishing Agent in support of Bugle.	106,33½
" " On act. of Bugle Press.	245 93
" " For printing paper.	112,50
" Counterfeit money received from Fair and Meeting New Lynn.	7,00
	$1792 10
In act., with J. Elizabeth Jones.	*Cr.*
1848.	
August 16. By collection at Annual meeting, 1847.	55,16
" By Cash from Provision Table at New Lyme,	67,38
" " from Fairs at New Lyme, Ravenna, Salem, and private sale of goods.	615 99½
By Books of Executive Committee.	9.13
" Donation, Collections, &c.	1038,43½
	$1792,10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ELIZABETH JONES, Treasurer.

We the undersigned having been appointed by the Executive Committee, to audit the Treasurer's accounts, report that we have examined them, and find the within a correct statement.

JAMES BARNABY,
K. G. THOMAS.

It was further stated that the present indebtedness of the Society amounted to about $800.

Whereupon, J. W. Walker made a strong and pathetic appeal to the Abolitionists, on the necessity of raising a sufficiency of funds to liquidate the debt of the Society, and to enable the Committee to carry forward the enterprize with efficiency the ensuing year.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of six be now appointed to take in collections and pledges, to be paid *quarterly*, or in advance if the owner prefers, the first payment to be made on or against the first day of November. Committee.—Samuel Brooke, H. W. Curtis, J. F. Smalley, N. N. Selby, Leander O. Hatch, and Eliza Holmes.*

At this junction a very touching incident occurred,—Benjamin Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., appeared on the stand accompanied by a young lady who was born a slave, and formerly owned by a *professed* Minister of the Gospel, residing in Martinsburgh, Va. She was rescued by himself and others; from her pious master while passing through Pittsburgh, and is now his adopted daughter.

Her complexion is so fair that it was impossible for the audience to designate her from Maria L. Giddings, (Daughter of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings) who stood by her side, which produced a thrill of interest and feeling, that can hardly be conceived and certainly not described.

H. C. Wright took this opportunity of making an appeal to the audience that will long be remembered.

The Committee on Nomination reported the following persons to serve as officers during the ensuing year, who were all duly elected, viz:

President.—Wm. Steadman.

Vice Presidents.—Samuel Myres, Lyman Peck, Thomas Donaldson, Jacob Millersack, John Smith and Benjamin Brown.

Corresponding Secretary.—James Barnaby.

Recording Secretary—Betsey M. Cowles.

Treasurer.—Isaac Trescott.

Councellors.

K. G. Thomas, Jane M. Trescott, Maria L. Giddings, David L. Galbreath, Rachel Thomas, James W. Walker, Benjamin S. Jones, Sally B. Gove, and L. Holmes.

On motion, the resolutions which were made the order for to-day were then taken up—and after a few introductory remarks by Robert Folger—the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

R. Folger resumed his remarks, in support of the resolutions, and C. C. Burleigh followed in opposition; pending the discussion, the meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, August 18th.

Discussion continued by M. S. Beach and J. Wheat, in affirmation, C. C. Burleigh in the negative.

M. S. Beach offered the following as a substitute for the preamble and resolutions under discussion.

Resolved, That we look upon the late Buffalo Convention as a cheering evidence of the signs of the times, and we believe it to be the duty of every one to support that nomination, who is not prohibited by the stern mandate of Conscience.

The following substitute was offered by C. C. Burleigh, and accepted by M. S. Beach as an amendment to his:

Resolved, That, while the platform of the Buffalo Convention, is in our opinion, too low and too narrow for thorough going Anti-Slavery to stand upon, it is yet so much higher and broader than those of the old parties, that we hail its erection as a cheering sign of the times, and that in the enthusiasm and the numbers of those who rally upon it, we see encouragement to hope for still farther progress in time to come, till the alternation is finally and openly accepted by every friend of freedom in the land, *the abolition of Slavery or the dissolution of the Union.*

Adopted.

H. C. Wright offered the following resolutions, which, after he had discussed at some length, were laid upon the table.

Whereas, it is a self-evident truth, that God made all men free, therefore,

Resolved, That, if the Bible sanctions Slavery, it sanctions the sum of all villanies, and is opposed to a self-evident falsehood, and ought to be and will be rejected by every just and honest man.

A woman who had eight months ago been released from the Southern Prison House, came upon the stand, and gave a touching narration of her trials and sufferings, while in bondage, which produced a deep impression.

"The Fugitives Triumph," was then sung by a few of the proscribed of this land, in a touching manner.

On motion, adjourned to 2 1 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The resolutions laid upon the table at the close of the last Session, were again taken up, and after an animated discussion, in which H. C. Wright, H. Ambler and C. C. Burleigh, and others participated, were adopted without dissent.

Ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be *published.*

On motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM STEADMAN, Pres.

L. Holmes, Sec.

* The Committee on Finance very strangely neglected to report the amount of their collections to the meeting; I learn however from other sources that they took in cash and pledges about $160,00, which added to a collection taken up at an informal meeting held on the morning of the 18th instant, swells the total to $450,00 not enough to pay off the present debts of the Society.—*A. S. Bugle.*

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, in presenting this, their Sixth Annual Report, rejoice in the belief that the cause of the slave's redemption has been, within the last year, as in former years steadily advancing. Prejudice the most maligant, and opposition the most bitter, it is true, are yet met with. Calumny and reproach are dealt out to the Abolitionists by those who hate the slave, and are wedded to the tyranny and crime of the nation; but public attention has been aroused—discussion has been elicited—the doctrine of "No union with slaveholders," has been proclaimed, and the number of those willing to sacrifice sect and party for the right and the true, and to identify themselves, in the midst of opposition, with the great movement in which we are engaged, has been constantly increasing.

The visit of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Stephen S. Foster, to our State last summer, was productive of much good. The bitter prejudice existing in the minds of many in the West against Mr. Garrison, was, to a great extent, removed by his appearance amongst us. His candour, devotedness, and clear and forcible manner of speaking, produced a deep impression upon the thousands who thronged the meetings; and his labours, taken in connection with those of our devoted and eloquent friends, Douglass and Foster, we are sure, have done a work which must be enduring. The severe illness of Mr. Garrison, by which he was confined at Cleveland for more than a month, at the close of his visit amongst us, was a source of much regret and anxiety to his numerous friends. The attendance upon so large a number of crowded conventions, held often at considerable distances from each other, together with a change of climate, proved too much for his physical strength, and produced effects upon his constitution, from which, we regret to say, he has yet but partly recovered.

We have had, during the past year, several lecturing agents employed. James W. Walker, who has, ever since he adopted Disunion principles, been working so nobly and effectually for the advancement of the cause, has been in the field the whole year, with the exception of a few weeks. H. W. Curtis, who has been alike devoted and efficient, spent six months in lecturing, and J. R. Bowles and Leander O. Hatch were engaged about two months subsequent to the annual meeting.

Our General Agent, Samuel Brooke, who has been long and ardently engaged in aiding our enterprise in the West, and who did much to direct and render effective the operations of our agents and Eastern friends, felt constrained, on account of ill health, to leave off active operations for a time, and resigned his agency in October last, since which time we have had no General Agent employed.

The labours of H. C. Wright and C. C. Burleigh, in their recent Anti-Slavery Conventions, held in different sections of the State, have made and are making a deep impression. They have done much to arouse public attention to the horrors of the slave system and the guilt and crime of the American people.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle, which, during the three years of its publication, has occupied and defended with zeal and earnestness the high moral position advocated by the American and Western Societies, in relation to the corrupt religion, Constitution and Government of the nation, passed, in October last, into the charge of the Executive Committee.

It is, perhaps, known to most of the members of the Western Society, that the publication of the Bugle was commenced three years ago by the Executive Committee of the Society, then known as the Ohio American A. S. Society. A part of the Committee, however, were at that time not fully convinced of the propriety or practicability of establishing a Disunion paper in the West, and it was deemed advisable to place the Bugle in the hands of a few individuals, who should be willing to assume its publication. Five individuals came forward, who were willing to incur the responsibility. These were consituted a Publishing Committee, and took charge of the paper with the understanding that though not formally the organ of any Society, it should continue to advocate the principles of the American A. S. Society, and should be held in charge for the Abolitionists of the West.

The Publishing Committee remained in charge of the Bugle until the 1st of October last, when, by the unanimous consent of both parties, it was again transferred to the Executive Committee, and became the property of the Western A. S. Society. Your Committee were persuaded that such an arrangement was desirable; the causes which made the transfer of the paper three years ago to the Publishing Committee necessary, ceased to exist. The Executive Committee were no longer divided in sentiment in relation to the necessity of a Disunion paper amongst us. The Society had become firmly established upon the principles which the Bugle had, from the first, advocated with fidelity and steadfastness of purpose—hence it was deemed proper by your Committee that the Publishing Committee should be released from the responsibility of the paper, and, as before stated, the Bugle is again, as in its commencement, the property and organ of the Western A. S. Society. And we wish in this connection to urge upon the Society the adoption of some measures to increase the circulation of the paper, and insure its future publication.

It is unnecessary here to take time in showing the necessity of having a paper in the Western country devoted to the advocacy of Disunion principles. Without such means of communication and correspondence the effects of the other operations of the Society must be in a great measure lost. Will not the friends of the slave, then, provide some means of sustaining the paper? Cannot several hundred new subscribers be immediately obtained? With its present subscription list—not quite 1400 subscribers—the paper cannot sustain itself. We hope and trust something decisive will be done, for we are fully convinced that we cannot labour with efficiency for the slave's redemption without the instrumentality of a well-conducted, consistent Anti-Slavery paper, whose motto shall be "no union with slaveholders"—"no aid to the oppressor."

Your Committee last fall prepared three forms of petitions for circulation through the State—one to Congress, asking that body to call a convention to dissolve the Union; and to the State legislature—the one urging that the State government should withdraw itself from the Union, and the other asking a repeal of the black laws. We know not how extensively these petitions were signed and forwarded to the respective bodies to which they were addressed, but suppose their circulation was somewhat extensive. Of those sent to Congress we have heard but little. Those addressed to the State Legislature gave rise to considerable discussion, both in relation to the connection of the North with the slave system, and the odious black laws of our State. These laws still remain on the statute book. In the action in the House of Representatives upon a bill for their abolition there was a vote 42 to 23 against it; and this too with a Whig majority in the House! Thus has the self styled "Anti-Slavery party of Ohio" again given the lie to its professions by refusing to rid the State of these wicked and disgraceful laws.

The result of the Fair, held last year at the time and place of our annual meeting, was abundantly gratifying and fully answered the high expectations of those who toiled with so much zeal and energy in preparing articles and making suitable arrangements for it. The proceeds amounted to nearly $600.

The success of last year's efforts fully demonstrates the practicability of the plan, and we hope the efforts made by those devoted friends of the slave, in various regions, for this year's Fair, will be crowned with the like happy results.

The expenses of the Society for the past year, including the debt of the Society at the commencement of the year, and exclusive of the expenses of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, have been about $2150; and the receipts, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report—not including those of the Bugle—$1792, 10.

Owing to the large amount of debt resting upon the Society at the commencement of the year—in all about $600—and the necessary expenditure of nearly $400 incurred in obtaining the press and type for the Bugle, which have become the property of the Society, added to the usual expenses of employing lecturing agents, &c., we are under the necessity of again reporting the Society in debt. The whole amount of this debt, including that of the Bugle, is not less than $850. Nearly this amount is due from the subscribers to the paper. Some effective measures will, we hope, be adopted to pay this debt and provide resources for carrying on vigorous operations for the coming year.

The events of the past year have been indeed startling, and fraught with the greatest importance to the interests of our cause.—Since our last meeting, that horrid scene of butchery and outrage, that marauding expedition against a sister republic—the Mexican war—has been brought to a close. The Mexican Government has,—though reluctantly, been compelled, at the bayonet's point, to relinquish to the grasp of Slavery a large portion of her domain. The cessation of the war has not, on the part of the United States, been the result of considerations of humanity or a sense of justice. Our piratical Government had accomplished its infamous purpose, it had wrested from Mexico all that it at present desired—an immense amount of territory upon which to extend and render permanent, so long as the United States Constitution exists, the vilest and most atrocious of all systems of wickedness and villainy—American Slavery.—This being accomplished, there was no longer cause for continuing the robbery and butchery of Mexico; and for the present it has ceased. What a strange and horrid spectacle does our boasted land of liberty and equality present to the world!—While the despotisms of Europe are trembling to their downfall, and successful efforts every where are being made for the overthrow of Slavery and oppression, the American people are bending all their mighty energies to increase and strengthen—even by war, and rapine, and murder—the most inhuman and degrading system of outrage and crime that ever saw the sun. Among the first acts of the young Republic of France, was one making provision for the entire abolition of Slavery in all her colonies. While the first great aim of Republican America appears to be the adoption of measures, no matter how bloody and infamous, such as shall rivet still more securely the chains which hold three millions of her people in Slavery, and insure the same terrible doom of chattelism to their posterity in future generations!

The recent attempt made by the captain and crew of the Pearl to rescue seventy-seven slaves in the District of Columbia, is exciting considerable attention in different regions.—Drayton, Sayres and English have been for months lying in prison in the Capital of the nation, awaiting their trial as felons, under charges which, if sustained, will subject them to a life of imprisonment; and this, too for an act which every one, not a traitor to his race, must most cordially commend. Let it be borne in mind that those men are to suffer thus for their heroic and Christian conduct, in accordance with laws enacted and sustained, not by the autocrat of Russia, not by a European despot, but by the people of the United States—by the State of Ohio, through their accredited agents at Washington! This case has given rise to much excited discussion in Congress, in which Capt. Sayres and his associates have been branded as guilty of the vilest crime, and all who sympathized with them as accessory to robbery and outrage. To these accusations of the Southern members, those of the North have been generally mute, giving them their silent acquiescence. Two or three, we rejoice to say, had manhood enough within them to reprove, to some extent at least, the denouncers of those noble men who hazard so much, though unsuccessfully, to deliver him that was spoiled out of the hands of his oppressor. And there was one at least, who stood forth boldly for the right—faithful among the faithless and faltering and timid. Joshua R. Giddings in this as well as in all other cases which have occurred in Congress touching the question of human freedom, has stood up in the dignity and manhood of a man; and our only regret is, that he has so long consented to place himself in a position which, from the nature of the obligation it imposes upon those which occupy it, renders it impossible for him to do what he otherwise might. The oath which he has taken to support the U. S. Constitution binds his hands and compels him to stop far short of what his duties as an American citizen and a man would require.

Nothing has occurred during the year in the ecclesiastical organizations of the country, to change the character of the American Church essentially. Still, as in former times the church may be justly styled the bulwark of American Slavery—still it continues to baptize and sanctify the practice of making merchandize of men—still it invites the man-stealer to its communion, and labours assiduously to counteract the efforts put forth to enlighten the public mind in relation to the sin of oppression, and its own participation in it "The American church is still the sanctuary of Slavery, the city of refuge to which it may fly from before the avenger of the blood of the innocent, and be safe. The World, the Parties Political Presses, Legislatures, and Congresses are in advance of the Church, the Sects, the Religious Press, the Conference, the Assembly, and the Convention, in moral sensibility to perceive, and in moral courage to expose, the cruelty cruelty of this trampler on human hearts."

There are, we rejoice to say, manifestations of dissatisfaction in various quarters, on the part of church members. Many are dissatisfied, and are becoming unwilling to remain silently in a position hostile to the slaves' redemption: many are leaving the corrupt religious organizations with which they have been connected, and are standing forth free and untrammelled, determined to expose the hypocrisy and infidelity of that church which sanctions the sum of all villanies, taking, under its special protection the most deadly sin.

The Covenanters stand alone; among the American churches in maintaining a consistent and decided testimony against Slavery. Other smaller bodies are beginning to take higher ground than formerly, and a power in at work in the church, which will, sooner or later, develop its corruption, and effect its conversion, or, what is more probable, its overthrow. That the time may hasten, must be the prayer of every friend of the slave.

Among the cheering signs of the times, is the commotion in the political world. In nothing more than this are the effects of the Anti Slavery agitation observable. The nomination by the Whigs o General Taylor, and of Lewis Cass by the Democrats, for the Presidency, seems to have aroused a spirit of opposition to the encroachments of Slavery in the breasts of a large number of the Whigs and Democrats of the North, which it is to be hoped, no artifice of the slave power and its mean allies will be able to allay. These nominations, on the part of both Whigs and Democracts, appear like an experiment by which to learn how great a weight of outrage and insult the people of the nation are willing to endure. Thanks to the Anti-Slavery spirit which has gone abroad over the North, there is a length in servility, and crime, and meanness, to which a large portion of the people are not disposed to go. The man who recommended the importation of the Cuban bloodhounds—the hero of the Florida slave hunt—the leader of the band of marauders who murdered the women and children of Mexico, and wrested from her her domain, upon which to establish the hateful system of human bondage—the owner of two hundred and eighty slaves—has little chance at present of receiving the unanimous support of the Whigs of the Northern States; and Lewis Cass, who, though born and educated at the North, and having no immediate interest in the slave system, yet has become the willing tool of Slavery, and shown himself ready to betray the honour and best interests of the nation on all occasions, in which, by meanness and servility to his Southern masters he could effect it—a considerable portion of the Democratic party of the North are no longer prepared to endure the indignity and insult of having such a man forced upon them as worthy of their patronage and support.

Most heartily do we rejoice that so many are determined to save themselves the disgrace of giving their influence to exalt such persons as those above named to the office of President of the United States, and that there is a determination on the part of such to vote for no candidate who is not pledged to use his influence to prevent the introduction of Slavery into the newly acquired territory. A political party, having for its aim the prevention of the further encroachments of Slavery, has been recently formed. This movement is an indication of the advancement of Anti-Slavery feeling in the North, which must make glad the hearts of the friends of freedom. Yet the very position which the new party is forced to take in relation to the hateful system, is evidence of the entire supremacy of the slave power over the nation. That power has set at nought all the guarantees of the Constitution which stood in the way of its triumph, strictly enforcing in every instance those which prevent the North from interference in the hateful traffic in human flesh. Slavery was admitted into the nation at the formation of the Government—solemn guarantees were given it in the Constitution. Under the protection thus given it, it has extended and exercised its power, until it has overstepped its Constitutional limits—trampled upon and crushed everything which stood in the way of its progress, and reigns supreme, governing the whole policy of the nation. And now, all controlling as is its power, holding as it does the reins of the Government, and directing it in all its actions, men affect to think they can stay its course! For ourselves, we deem this impossible. The compromises of the Constitution pledge the North to the support of the horrid system within certain limits. These compromises prevent any attempt to strike a decisive blow at Slavery itself—this protection clothes the slave-power with strength enough to control the actions of the Government, and nothing short of the overthrow of the existing Constitution and Union, can bring hope of freedom to those in bondage.—We have then but one reply to make to all those who would ask us to give our support to either of the several political parties of this land—That we cannot, without a violation of moral principle, give our sanction to a Constitution which has clothed the slave system with the power that has enabled it thus to increase until it has crushed everything in its path, and which, so long as that Constitution exists, must be an effective barrier to the slave's exodus from his house of bondage. We will therefore, consent to "No compromises with Slavery—no union with slaveholders."

In conclusion, let us encourage those who are engaged in our glorious enterprize to press onward—let the much that has already been accomplished encourage us to still greater exertions for the future. Our object—the deliverance of the American slave—is a noble one, and our final success, if we are but true to principle, is sure.—*Anti-Slavery Bugle.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE "BUFFALO HUNT" CONFIRMED AND CONFESSED.

The New Orleans Bulletin confirms to the letter all the facts contained in our article of the 1st of this month, announcing the projected conquest from Mexico, by an illegal and criminal expedition of armed citizens of the United States, of several of her Northern Provinces; enabling us, however, to correct one error of the press, being that which represented General Shields as being probably at St. Luis (Potosi) instead of at St. Louis (Missouri) making the necessary preliminary arrangements. The Bulletin of the 11 instant says:

"There is not the least doubt of the correctness of the statement in the following article which we take from the National Intelligencer of the 1st of August, as to the intention to separate the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande from Mexico and to establish at new republic. The information is equally correct that the plan for doing this is now organizing, or rather is *organized*, in the United States, and is to be effected by an armed force from this country, and that General Shields is at the head of the movement. The whole plan is no secret here in New Orleans, but is freely spoken of and parties openly avow that they are engaged in it, and we have now before us one of the printed circulars issued by the leaders, calling upon the parties to rendezvous for 'the grand Buffalo hunt on the Rio Grande.'

"It is a fact, and we speak advisedly when we assert it, that the Government at Washington has not only been made acquainted with the plan, but was actually consulted upon it and its aid and assistance asked. It however, has declined to interfere, and will neither assist the undertaking nor take measures to check and arrest the movement. As regards the former, it of course is acting rightly; as regards the latter, it is as clearly wrong.

"Not only do the laws of the United States prohibit its citizens from engaging in and fitting out hostile armaments from our ports or territory, against the territory of a friendly power, but the laws of nations and the principles of honour are equally opposed to such proceedings. Yet, in the face of the constitutional duty of the President, under the solemnity of his official oath, and with a full knowledge of the facts, all the arrangements for this warlike expedition are allowed to progress with impunity within our territory, and without the slightest effort on the part of our rulers to interfere or prevent it, not even to notify the parties that they could not be allowed to proceed in such an undertaking!

"It is, as the *Intelligencer* justly observes, one of the residuary consequences of the Mexican-Texan war, and is to be added to the other evils which the policy of Mr. Polk and his party have entailed on the nation. We learn that there will be no lack of means and a probable over supply of physical force, for the object in question, and so soon as the heats of summer have passed, we shall see an armed force recruited and organized, within our limits, in a time of profound peace, assembled on the Rio Grande, with the openly avowed object of invading and dismembering the territory of a sister republic. No doubt they will divide out the property and lands of the country on the same plan as that adopted by the Normans in England. Those engaged in the enterprise pretend to justify their proceedings on the plea that the expedition is undertaken at the instance and request of the people of the country, who are desirous of separating from the Mexican Government and establishing an independent republic. The pretence is too shallow to be worthy of even a passing reply, as we venture to say that not one in a hundred, probably not one in a thousand, of the inhabitants within the territory will know that such a step is in contemplation, until they find their peaceful homes invaded by an army with banners.'

"One thing, at any rate, is certain, that the American Government are now *publicly*, as it was previously *privately* notified of the fact, and if it allows this flagrant violation of, and attack upon, the Mexican rights to be consummated, it (the Executive) must bear the whole responsibility and the odium of the transaction in the face of the world."

The New Orleans *Delta* displays an openness and frankness which shows to what extent the press partakes of the spirit of lawless adventure and violence which has been kindled in the souls of many of those who have for the last two years scented the carnage of the battle field; whose christian and human natures have been so perverted by it as not to be able to distinguish between right and wrong; between the laws of war and the duties of peace; between bearing arms under their country's flag and carrying fire and sword among a friendly people, under pretences which take nothing from the stupendous criminality of the action. Thus confesses the Delta of the 12th instant, commenting upon the Bulletin's article of the 11th:—

"Certain enterprising citizens, who have observed the vast resources of the region north of the Sierra Madre, and the hopelessness of the development of these resources by the present population, have, at the request of the people of that country, determined to emigrate thither with all the means and implements of peaceable culture and enterprise. It is the desire of the people of the country that they should do so. The Mexicans wish to make their *land* more valuable, and to give prosperity to their country. They know that it can only be saved by a liberal system of colonization—by American energy and enterprise. They desire to see introduced into their country the arts and institutions by which this great republic has been built up to its present height of glory and prosperity.

"It will require stronger arguments than those of the Bulletin and National Intelligencer to convince the intelligent people of this country that there is anything wrong in this.

"The CANT *about the horrors of the Mexican-Texan war* IS BEHIND THE AGE. It sprung from the old jealousy of the North against the South. The former, whilst possessing a boundless prospect of expansion wished to hem in and restrict the latter within certain metes and bounds. Unfortunately, cant has its devotees in the South as well as in the North. Through this medium, Northern jealousies and sectional rivalries are allowed to influence the views and opinions of our own people. *We should resist and* TRAMPLE *upon any such influences.*

"Discarding all *abstractions*, we ask the Bulletin if the introduction of American arts, principles and institutions into Mexico, would not greatly improve that country, increase its wealth, as well as that of the world at large, and enable us to secure perfect peace on our Southern frontier? Is not this a desirable event, if it can be brought about by peaceable measures? Is it not desirable in the view of political economy, as well as of philanthropy, that a desert waste should be redeemed from sterility, and made to bring forth fruits for man's support and enjoyment? Is it not desirable that a people groaning in ignorance and idleness, should be turned from their ways, and made cultivators instead of cumberers of the earth?

"These are certainly noble objects for human ambition and enterprise. It would admit of much argument whether such important and philanthropic purposes would not justify the employment of a certain degree of force. But as no such result is contemplated—as the whole plan which has just blazed on our contemporary with such fiery and bloody terror, is intended to be peaceable and political in its aim and purpose, and not warlike, it is unnecessary to examine the question whether, in this case, the end would not justify means such as the Bulletin charges are to be used."

The following, from another quarter, is a beautiful commentary upon the pacific character of the proposed invasion of the country with which the United States has just sworn a solemn Treaty of Peace and Amity!

By an arrival at Galveston, from Tampico, the "News," of that place, has received the following intelligence:

"The citizens of Tampico, we learn, are unanimously in favour of the new Republic of Sierra Madre. They have organized into a sort of military force, completely armed and equipped—for the defence of the city. They keep up a constant guard, and do not permit the Mexican soldiers, of whom there are about one hundred in the neighbourhood, to appear in the streets after a certain hour. Capt. Wells informs us that it was understood at Tampico, that an offer had been made to Colonel De Russy to return to that place with one thousand Americans, to aid in establishing and defending the new Republic, and it was believed that he would accept. A bounty of one hundred thousand dollars was to be paid them, besides their usual monthly pay as soldiers. The people of Tampico are represented as looking for their arrival with confidence. The force there already organized and equipped, amounts to six companies—four of infantry and two of dragoons. Two of the infantry companies are composed of Americans and foreigners, one of Spaniards, and one of Mexicans."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

One of the most interesting incidents we ever witnessed occurred during the annual meeting. Henry C. Wright said he rarely attended a meeting where there could not be found an illustration, in the person of some man or woman, of the terrible effects of the system of American Slavery, and stated there was then upon the platform a women who was "born" an American slave, and had been held as property by the family of an American Doctor of Divinity. After giving a history of the individual in question, during which the audience became deeply interested, a call was made for her to come to the front of the platform, as but a small portion of the audience could see her where she was then sitting. She and Maria L. Giddings, who was sitting next her, advanced a few steps. "Here," said the speaker, "stands an American slave, and here the daughter of an American Congressman."—"Which is the slave? Which is the slave?" was the question which came up from all parts of the meeting; and truly there was need for the inquiry, for in complexion, in personal appearance, and in dress, there was nothing to distinguish the Congressman's daughter from the one whom American laws and American religion had regarded and treated as chattel property. "This," replied the speaker, "is the daughter of Joshua R. Giddings, and this the American slave." He then proceeded to draw a vivid picture of the horribly demoralizing influences of the accursed system.

We were on the platform when this incident occurred, and felt that Angelina Bown in thus silently appealing to that vast audience in behalf of those of her sex who yet drag the chain, had made a holy sacrifice of her own feelings, had overcome the sensitiveness of her nature, that her suffering sisters might be benefitted. And we were glad that the daughter of Joshua R. Giddings was not only willing to fully identify herself with Disunionists, but directly with that persecuted class for whose redemption they are labouring.

Angelina Bown's history is briefly this: Several years since she was brought from Virginia to Pittsburgh as the property of the Rev. Dr. Riddle or some member of his family. The laws of Pennsylvania do not, and did not then permit a resident of that State to bring a slave there and hold such as property, although non-residents could then hold their slaves in the State six months. This time having elapsed, some of the Anti-Slavery friends interested themselves in her case, and spoke to the Doctor about her, who promised to have her registered as a free girl. As he did not, however, seemed disposed to fulfil his promise, she left his service and sought other protectors, who had her freedom duly and legally certified to. She was then advised to return to the Doctor's house, which she did, explanations of her course having been previously made him by her friends. The Doctor's family, of course, disclaimed all evil intentions, and talked seriously to her of the disobedience of which she had been guilty. The Doctor even took her alone into his study, and, after having solemnly admonished her, requested her to kneel and pray God to forgive her for having run away. This she refused to do, for she told him she was not sorry; he then knelt alone, and fervently implored forgiveness for her. When Angelina related this incident to us, she added, "although I lived with him so long, that was the *first* and the *last* time he ever attempted to teach me to pray." She soon after left the Rev. Dr. and found a home and a father at the fireside and in the person of her early friend and protector Benjamin Bown.—*Bugle.*

PRIOR FOSTER AGAIN.

Nothing pains us more than the necessity of having again to refer to the course of this gentleman, but we are compelled so to do from what we owe the public. Last week we were induced to notice the course of Mr. Foster, by a friend, Dr. Lorenzo Sabin, calling upon us to notice his doings encouragingly. This week we received a letter from an esteemed friend to humanity in Boston, asking our candid opinion concerning him.

Three years ago, we (the writer of this article) were induced by Mr. Foster to accept of an agency, (stationary) for the purpose of using our influence in behalf of the "Institute," to solicit donations, and publish "calls" for meetings of the "Board of Trustees," &c. Unexpectedly to Mr. Foster, we went out to Michigan; when, instead of the school which he induced us to advertize in an authentic circular, as being in full operation, the house had not yet been built, neither was there a school of any description. We examined books, &c., Mr. Foster being then absent, when there appeared upwards of two thousand dollars, for which there was no account of the disbursment. These were rather reserved books, in the hands of a friend. There were other glaring deceptions and impositions palpably going on, for all of which we called upon Mr. Foster to explain, but he has been as "silent as the grave." We have no hesitancy in saying, that there are now serious impositions still being practized upon the public by the above person.

During our absence, Mr. F. called at the office of the North Star, Mr. Douglass knowing nothing of him, and got a number of what he called the "Monthly Circular of the Woodstock Manual Labour Institute," printed dated "Rochester, North Star office," &c.; since which, as we were informed by Dr. Sabin, he has had a second edition printed in New York, retaining date, place, &c. These circulars, printed in the form of a monthly periodical, are well calculated to deceive, giving a seeming permanency to the matter, backed by the apparent countenance of the editors and name of the North Star. This is another trick of Mr. Foster, we are satisfied, and ask him to give an honest account of himself to the public.

We refer to Richmond Hathaway, Oberlin, Lorraine County, Ohio, and Rev. John Peck, Pittsburgh, Pa., who can corroborate much that we have stated.—*North Star.*

Letter from John P. Hale.—By the following letter from Mr. Hale it will be seen that he withdraws his name as a Presidential nominee. If there are any Liberty papers who have held out against the Buffalo nomination to this time, this probably will decide them. We do not remember any who resisted more than two weeks.

Dover, N. H. August, 28, 1448.

My dear Sir:—In my letter to you of the 1st of January last, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, made by the Convention holden at Buffalo on the 20th and 21st of October preceeding, I expressed the sentiment that "nothing would be more grateful to my own feelings, than to find the good and true of every party, forgetful of the petty differences which have heretofore divided them, uniting together in one strenuous and energetic effort to redeem the Government of the United States from the reproach to which it is now justly subject, for its support of human Slavery."

I said further, "whenever such a movement shall be made in good faith and earnest purpose, I shall be most glad, with the advice of those friends who have placed my name before the people, to enrol myself among the humblest privates in the hosts who will rally under such a banner." I also expressed the hope that such a movement might be made. Events then in progress, but recently still more palpably developed, have been constantly strengthening that hope, and reminding me that an exigency was approaching when I might yet be called upon to redeem the pledge I had thus made.

The proceedings of the late Buffalo Convention, of the 9th instant, and the nominations there made, with the assent and co-operation of my friends in whom I confided, and who were well advised, not only of my entire willingness, but my strong desire to withdraw from the list of candidates whenever I could do so consistently with what was due to them and the common cause—seem to my mind to furnish the occasion when I may formally decline any longer to occupy the position of a candidate for the Presidency.

I am aware that after what has already been done by that Convention, it may seem a work of supererogation in me thus formally to withdraw, and I should not do it, were it not that I am repeatedly inquired of, both verbally and by letter, whether I am still a candidate; and further, that I see my name still retained in some newspapers in that connexion, with the avowal that it would so remain until Mr. Van Buren had satisfactorily assented in writing to the platform of principles laid down by the Buffalo Convention of the 9th instant, and I had in like manner withdrawn.

The former, Mr. Van Buren has already done, and I now fulfil the latter. In thus withdrawing from a position which the partiality of friends nearly a year since assigned me, rather in the confidence of what I might do, than in consideration of aught which I had already achieved, permit me, sir, to tender you, and through you to those with whom you have acted, my warmest thanks for the words of kindness and encouragement with which you have cheered me, in the difficulties and embarrassments of my position—for the sympathy you have exp

our porridge cold and gulp down our dignity along with it.

Mr. Calhoun has somehow acquired the name of a great Statesman and, if it be great statesmanship to put lance in rest and run a tilt at the Spirit of the Age with the certainty of being next moment hurled neck and heels into the dust amid universal laughter, he deserves the title. He is the Sir Kay of our modern chivalry. He should remember the old Scandinavian mythus. Thor was the strongest of Gods, but he could not wrestle with Time, nor so much as lift up a fold of the great snake which knit the universe together, and when he smote the Earth, though with his terrible mallet, it was but as if a leaf had fallen. Yet all the while it seemed to Thor that he had only been wrestling with an old woman, striving to lift a cat, and striking a stupid giant on the head.

And in old times doubtless the giants were stupid, and there was no better sport for the the Sir Launcelots and Sir Gawains than to go about skewering them upon lances and cutting off their great blundering heads with enchanted swords. But things have wonderfully changed. It is the giants now-a-days that have the science and the intelligence while the chivalrous Don Quixotes of Conservatism still cumber themselves with the clumsy armour of a bygone age. On whirls the restless globe through unsounded time, with its cities and its silences, its births and funerals, half light half shape, but never wholly dark, and sure to swing round into the happy morning at last. With an involuntary smile we leave Mr. Calhoun and his friends letting slip their pack thread cable with a crookedpin at the end of it to anchor South Carolina upon the brink and shoal of the Past

J. R. L.

The Leaguers.

The Leaguers, or, as they are pleased to call themselves, the *true* Liberty Party, in distinction from that which was merged the other day at Buffalo, and its funeral oration pronounced the day after at Rochester over the grave of Myron Holly—thereafter it is hoped, poor man, to be left in peace—by Joshua Leavitt, have issued a Call for a Convention to be held at Canastota, on Thursday, the 24th of the current month. The object of the Convention is the resurrection, or resuscitation of so much of the body of the party as can be recovered, and to blow into it from whatever bags of wind will best answer the purpose the breath of life *jumped* out of it by Leavitt, Stanton & Co., and to set it on its legs again as a true Uncon-stitutionality-of-Slavery party. The eighteen—we believe we are right as to the number—but, at any rate, the score or two, or thereabouts, of other principles which designate—so to speak—the Leaguers, are, at the same time, to be embodied in the new party. We mortally offended the *Model Worker* some few weeks since by announcing, in advance of Mr. Leavitt, the final collapse and blow-up of the Liberty party, but we promise Beriah Green to call the new thing by the old name provided he and his friends can gather up enough of the fragments to make a model of the machine with which, by-the-bye, they mean to move the world into a right position.

We should beg pardon for our badinage, but we find it difficult to speak seriously of an honest attempt to form a party based upon the principle of the Unconstitutionality of Slavery. The Liberty party never did dare, as such, to avow that principle, and it was only maintained by certain tricky leaders as a salvo for weak consciences, and to keep their possessors from lapsing into non-voting and disunionism, till such time as they could be transferred, with any decent show of reason, to some party likely to do all that the Liberty party ever could do, though not a tithe of what it promised. But Green, Goodell, and Smith, the leaders of the Leaguers, have so mystified themselves with their own arguments, have so muddled their own intellects, in spite of their common sense, that they have come verily to believe this absurd dogma of the Unconstitutionality of Slavery. We respect their honesty nevertheless, and honour them for adhering to, in the same degree that we contemn their late associates for abandoning, their principles of action.

But whether Slavery be Constitutional, or Unconstitutional—whether the slaveholders at the time of the formation of the Federal Compact, were such dolts as to come into a union which left their peculiar institution at the mercy of the central Government—whether the distinguished statesmen who formed the Constitution, and every jurist, and all the people since have been wrong in believing that that instrument contained certain Compromises recognizing, and protecting the continuance of, Slavery—it is at least certain that the Slave-Power, whether rightfully or not, is the dominant power in the Government, and will continue to be so so long as the Union exists. The slaveholders stand in an unbroken and compact phalanx for the protection of what they esteem their interests, and they value the Union only so far as it is subservient to this. To abolish Slavery by legislation of Congress would dissolve the Union, and the Leaguers have set themselves to persuade the people of the truth of a theory which bears absurdity on the face of it to nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of them, to bring them to that of the necessity for which these nine hundred and ninety-nine can be persuaded in a hundredth part of the time. Or if the slaveholders will submit to what they believe an unconstitutional act, aimed at what they esteem their dearest rights, for the sake of the Union, then they will accept the alternative of Emancipation when that or Disunion is offered them; and we of the North, by presenting this alternative, effect that which the Leaguers aim at, by a far more speedy and certain process than that which they adopt. And even supposing them successful in convincing the whole North of the truth of their doctrine, and that the President and Vice President, and all the Northern Senators and Representatives agreed that a Bill for General Emancipation be passed, and the whole South agreed, on the other hand, to resist it, we are no nearer a settlement of the matter than we are now.—The question then will be Emancipation and Civil War, or Disunion. It is by no means certain that the North will be ready for either, and as the Leaguers make the wrongfulness of War one of their principles, they must fall back upon Disunion, and do their work all over again—supposing the North not ready, as she probably would not be for that alternative—and persuade the people that they have no right to maintain a civil Government which suffers the existence of Slavery, and that the only true doctrine is No Union with Slaveholders.

Now we submit to Messrs. Goodell, Green, and Smith, and the other gentlemen who shall compose the Canastota Convention whether they can do a wiser thing than take the short cut of the Disunionists to the end for which we are all labouring. In the very treachery of their late friends they may read the lesson which has been taught us often enough before: that so long as we are fettered by a union with slaveholders the temptation is always to compromise—to sacrifice some great and right purpose in relation to Slavery to some apparent immediate gain—in short to shrink from the path of stern duty to follow the wider and more popular road of temporary expediency. The subtle pro-Slavery element which permeates the nation in all relations in a greater or less degree is certain in its influence, ever active, omnipresent, and almost omnipotent. Its opposite and antagonist, the Anti-Slavery sentiment, may be raised by circumstances to assert its strength and determination, but the promise of some share of that which it strives for, backed by the weariness of contention, and the weakness caused by the defection of ever-ready traitors, or else the bribe of some other advantage which its advocates need or wish for, is always sure to call that it cared for. So was it in the purchase of Louisiana, in the admission of Missouri, in the annexation of Texas, in the Mexican War, as well as in numerous other instances of lesser importance, and so probably will it be in the great question now before the country of the re-establishment of Slavery in California and New Mexico. The Federalists who contended against the policy of the South up to the time of the admission of Missouri were defeated again and again, and after the Compromise were never again recognized as a party. The protesting Whigs who threatened Disunion in case of the annexation of Texas were silenced by the vote of their partizans for the Mexican War, and all that there was of Anti-Slavery in the party has expired in the Taylor movement. The Liberty party which promised so much has merged itself in a party which promises nothing that that first proposed to do, except abolition in the District; and the new party in its turn will doubtless "go under," like all its predecessors in the same track, to be followed in its turn, by another and another—and perhaps finally the League—wrecked at last on the same rocks and quicksands as the rest, though all started with new and different departures; or like ships hurrying with various merchandise from many lands to some one great and hopeful market are caught in the never-ceasing and resistless whirl of the Maelstroom, hurried to the same swift destruction, to be thrown out again piece-meal in undistinguishable fragments. In the meantime Slavery is extending, and the Slave Power is waxing stronger, while the hope of any successful stand against it grows weaker and weaker. And yet all these parties may be, and doubtless are, honest enough at the outset in the great things which they promise, but like those Indian youths who have been nurtured in the lap of civilization, but have taken to the woods the moment they were free to follow their own bent, so the taint is in the blood of these from the beginning, and they obey the necessity which is a part of the nature their mother, the Union, gave them, of being false to the spirit of Liberty, and true only in obedience to the slaveholding genius of the nation.

We doubt if the Canastota Convention will take our advice, and declare for Disunion, though we assure them that that of the wiser and elder men which they will follow is not half so well worth it. The loss is theirs, however, and not ours. We yet hope to greet some of them, when their experiment of a political Anti-Slavery party under the Constitution shall have failed also, on the platform which a wise expediency, the duty of effectual non-slaveholding, and a love for the slave, commends to us as the only one which men of common sense and common honesty—who profess to be Abolitionists—can occupy.

Free Soil Meeting in Virginia.

We find in the *Tenth Legion*, a newspaper published at Woodstock, Va. a report of the proceedings of a "Barnburner Meeting" held at that place on the 20th. of July. An Electoral ticket was presented and adopted and a Committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of that State. In addition to the Resolutions of the Buffalo Convention which were adopted by the meeting, the following were passed, which are worth publishing as an evidence of the spirit of the meeting. It needs, we are firmly convinced, and have often said, only a decided movement on the part of the North towards the Abolition of Slavery, and the announcement of a fixed determination to be no longer responsible for its existence and to free ourselves from that responstbility by a dissolution of the Union, if it can be effected in no other way, to call forth the latent Anti-Slavery feeling of the border Slave States with such power as to remove the slave-border, at least, one tier of States southward. In this way, and this only do we believe Slavery will ever be abolished in this country, and a moral agitation at the North alone can effect it.

The following are the Virginia Resolutions:

Whereas, the inhibiting the extension of Slavery in the territories of the United States, is a subject of deep concern to the non-slaveholding people of this State:—And whereas, we consider Slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its farther extension:—And whereas, the regular Whig and Democratic Conventions have yielded to the slave power, and pledged themselves to Slaverypropagandism:

Re-olved, therefore, As the sense of this meeting, that the question whether the United States shall abolish Freedom and plant Slavery in the Territories of New Mexico and California, is totally different from any of the questions heretofore decided by the American people, in respect to Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, in each of which Slavery existed when acquired by the United States; and that this new question should be met and decided, according to its merits, and with a sacred regard to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the dictates of reason, morality and religion, and the enlightened spirit of the age.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the institution of Slavery in its origin and essence, is repugnant to the natural rights of mankind and the benevolent spirit and manifest aim of Christianity, and should it be extended to any territory now free, by any act or omission of the Federal Government, it would expose the people of the United States to the reproaches, the scorn, and the abhorrence of the friends of liberty and justice throughout the civilized world; and so far as we fail to oppose this measure, so far we will be partakers in its guilt and its shame; that the convictions of morality and religion of conscience and of duty, cannot be surrendered or compromised; and that we, therefore, think it due to ourselves, and to the great questions now before us, solemnly to declare, that we cannot consent to any arrangement or device, by which a single square mile of territory now free, shall be converted into slave soil, but on the contrary, will forever, and by all just and constitutional means, oppose every attempt, whether open or covert, to effect such extension.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and adopt the principles adopted by the Buffalo Convention, and congratulate the friends of Free Soil in having so illustrious a chief as M. Van Buren to bear our standard in this coming contest, and we therefore accept the issue tendered us by the slaveholders in the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions; and while they go for Slavery, slave labour, and a slave accursed soil, we go for Freedom, free soil, free labour, free speech, free press, and freedom of man *as man*, wherever the Federal Government has constitutional power to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.

Resolved, That we proclaim the common brotherhood of man as the great and grand principle inscribed upon our banner, and

> "Forever float that standard sheet,
> Where breathes the foe, but fall before us;
> With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
> And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

Hangman Foote—The *Prisoner's Friend* publishes a letter from the Senatorized Jack Ketch, from which we learn, first, that that worthy, notwithstanding his threat to stand Provost Marshall to Mr. Hale, is opposed to Capital Punishment, and secondly, that all advocates of the abolition of strangulation for crime, must, to win his favour, approve of the systematic septennial murder which he practices on his plantation on the Mississippi. We copy the letter as quite characteristic of one-half the statesmen of this Republic. The editor of the *Prisoner's Friend* who is an Abolitionist—old style—comments upon it in fitting terms, but we wonder that he should have ever looked for aid to his cause to such a ruffian as Foote who, we have no doubt, would cheerfully execute his threat upon Mr. Hale, if the chance were given him, and he were sure he could do it with the same impunity that he worries or works to death his plantation slaves.

Here is his letter:

Senate Chamber, July 20th, 1848.

Dear Sir:—When I formed my acquaintance with you here, I was impressed most favourably by your demeanour and conversation Several weeks ago, (I think in your second number received by me,) I discovered some tokens of the Abolition spirit, which so dissatisfied me, that I wrote you a letter, enclosing the offensive paper, and requesting you to send no other number of the same. I reflected upon the the philanthropic object of your paper, and determined to tear up the letter, and wait for farther developments! The number just received satisfies me that I can no longer, as a Southern Senator, continue to take "The Prisoner's Friend." I beg leave, therefore, to return the number now transmitted, with the assurance that my conduct is dictated by no personal ill-will. Be kind enough to send your account for the numbers heretofore received. I will pay it promptly.

In great haste, I beg the honour to be, &c., &c.,

H. S. FOOTE.

To the editor of "The Prisoner's Friend."

Boston, Mass.

On the outside of the letter was the following, written in a bold hand:—

When I recognize Franklin as an Abolitionist in the present odious sense of the word, I shall cease to respect him.

H. S. Foote.

Speech of Daniel Webster.—In accordance with an invitation given some time since Mr. Webster addressed the citizens of Marshfield, Massachusetts, a few days since on the present aspect of political affairs.—There are, no doubt, many excellent people in Massachusetts who have been sitting quietly on the fence awaiting the jump of the great Daniel, and we cordially wish them joy now that he has "come to judgment." Were we of their company we should change our position enough to get comfortably astride of the top-rail and there remain till the middle of November; and such we have no doubt will be the effect of his curious speech. There will be a very general lifting of legs to get a straddle to come into line with the Massachusetts leader, or we lose our guess. The Taylor party of that State may well exclaim "save us from our friends." Mr. Webster, though he advocates the election of Taylor as preferable to that of Cass, and because he is the regular nominee of the Whig party, is careful to express his desided dissatisfaction with the nomination, and gives a great many excellent reasons for its impropriety. The best argument he has to offer for the fitness of General Taylor is that he is a respectable old gentleman, very ignorant, but probably honest, about whom nothing particular is known, and who will not therefore, it is to be hoped, to do much harm. The speech is altogether a most curious one, and displays very plainly that its author has not yet entirely recovered from the bilious attack which confined him so long at Marshfield, after the Philadelphia nomination. We shall publish it, if we have room, in the next Standard.

John Van Buren.—In a letter to Dr. Snodgrass of Baltimore, declining an invitation to attend a Free Soil meeting in Maryland, Mr. J. Van Buren announces his determination to waive all personal delicacy in regard to the Presidential election, in obedience to the wishes of his friends, and attend the meeting in each State easy of access and where the people are desirious of hearing the question of Free Soil discussed. He expresses a wish to visit Maryland sometime between this and the election, and as that is a slave State he would there "be most pleased to explain the position we occupy, and show how free we are from the charge of attempting either to create or *destroy Slavery in States where it now exists.*" After "refreshing his spirit" at the grave of Myron Holley, Mr. Joshua Leavitt reports himself as having said in the Committee meeting of the Buffalo Convention: that this union had *fully embodied in its platform, both our essential principles and policy*—independent organization in favour of Liberty and against Slavery, irrespective of our former party connections. ! !

The Mob on Cape Cod.—The account given below in a letter from Parker Pillsbury, of the earnest and successful defence of the American Church by certain fervid orthodox, meeting-going, Sabbatarains of Harwich, Massachusetts; will commend itself to the attention of the reader. The leader of the pious throng who, in this instance, executed righteous judgment on the bodies of such infidels as, Jackson, Pillsbury, Foster, and Brown, was fortunately of the right stamp. The example of this faithful professor of the Harwich church, we trust, will have a good effect, and the work which has hitherto been left to drunken and vulgar mobocrats, be hereafter conducted by the pious members of the Church Militant, who can best understand the necessity of her defence, and the appropriate time to make it.—We specially commend the account to our contemporaries of the religious press, as an item for that important deparment of their papers set apart to record all instances of divine interposition to signally rebuke all desecration of the Lord's Day, and as a proof of the zeal of the Lord's servants of Harwich worthy of commendation. It is time indeed for the orthordoxy of Massachusetts to bestir itself if the season set apart for the special use of her ministers is to be taken by fugitive slaves and their friends to present the claims of a people so far off as Southern *niggers* to the consideration of Northern humanity.

☞ We have received a paper published at Lynn, Massachusetts, under the euphonious title of "The Sizzler," to be devoted to *Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labour, and Free Men.* It takes its name from the designation of "Sizzle Convention," given by some insolent scribbler in the *Boston Atlas*, to the Free Soil Convention held some weeks ago at Worcester. We observe that one William Bassett is editor and proprietor. Will he be so good as to tell us who the "individual" was to whom he refers as having been "dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope round his neck," in '35? If the editor is one William Bassett, whom we used to know in the cause some years ago, perhaps he can remember.

Hunker Nominations.—The Old Hunker Convention at Syracuse on Tuesday nominated Ex Chancellor Walworth of Syracuse, for Governor, and Charles O'Conner of this city for Lieutenant Governor.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mob in Harwich, Mass.

Dear Friend Gay:—Last Sunday afternoon I witnessed the first Pro-Slavery mob that ever dishonoured Cape Cod—and it was an outrage that would have done honour to New York or Boston in their palmiest days of brutal violence. Most of your readers understand the Cape to be the grand nursery of navigators. The children exchange the cradle for the "canoe" in some form or other, and by the time the boys are eighteen, they can bridle and saddle a ship of six hundred tons, and ride her down to Canton or Calcutta, as easily as a country lad rides a horse to mill.

But trading and coasting to the South, and transporting cotton to New England and old, has had a most disastrous effect on the moral feelings of these sons of the ocean. The mob at Harwich was the result in part of an exposure that illustrates the deadening influence of the slave system on all who come in contact with it.

A captain of a vessel from Harwich or Dennis, was in Norfolk, Va. and a slave came down on board, and begged to be taken to the North. By some means he had saved a hundred dollars, and offered the whole of it, if the captain would take him and another to a free State. The captain so far agreed as to take the money; then went on shore, betrayed the poor slave, had him arrested, advertised and committed to prison. Then he sailed for home, and brought off the hundred dollars, leaving the owner in prison, to await a fate doubtless more terrible than a thousand deaths. When he went back to Norfolk, he carried the money, found the owner of the slave, who claimed it as his own. He paid it over to him, and received twenty-five dollars as his reward. Such were the facts.

Sunday was the fourth and last day of our meeting. We met in a grove, and when we were broken up, there were not less than twenty-five hundred people on the ground. I learned the story of the transaction to which I have referred, in the morning, from the captain's own lips, and at a convenient time in the afternoon, made a full statement of it, accompanied by such comments as seemed appropriate, *not very mild in all probability.*

The effect of my remarks was very manifest throughout the whole multitude of the audience. All were indignant in a high degree—my friends at a deed that seemed so atrocious, the captain's, that I had exposed it. As I left the platform, a friend came and told me not to venture far from the circle of the Abolitionists, as threats of the most alarming character had already begun to be bandied about. Soon after, the captain made his appearance in front of the stand, in a state of frightful agitation, and demanded who had accused him of stealing. He was told that his name had not been mentioned, and that no one had accused him of stealing. At that time I had not learned his name. He declared himself the person meant; and so we had the platform cleared, that he might make any defence or explanation he wished. He came up, and in a very frank manner, and with the utmost courtesy too, confirmed every one of my statements relating to the transaction. When he had concluded, we gave him a seat on the platform.

Stephen S. Foster then rose and said: "Our friend has confirmed every one of Parker Pillsbury's statements to the very letter, except one—he has not told us whether he is a member in good standing of the Baptist church. Now I wish to ask him, is that true." "The Captain answered, "*it is true.*" Foster then took the case in hand, and laid "righteousness to the line, and judgment to the plummet." It was Foster, clothed with more than wonted thunder. Few such scenes will be exhibited, before the judgment of the Great Day. And yet our friend the captain, listened with the most respectful interest. Not so with the mob spirits around. They soon began to clamour and curse in a most frightful manner. They called many times on the captain, to throw Foster from the platform. He replied that he wished none of their interference or defence. He evidently was reviewing his treatment of the poor slave, and was no better satisfied with it than the rest of us Soon after he left the platform, remarking that he had no more to say, and entered into conversation with our excellent friend, Mrs. Merriam, of Boston. They retired a little from the crowd, and he took no part whatever in the fearful melee that shortly followed. He told Mr. Francis Jackson that he "*had no complaint to make of the manner in which we had treated him.*"

Foster closed his examination of the case we had in hand, and then returned to the Resolution before us, which was, That our Nation's Religion is a lie &c.—and declared that for four days we had been making our charges against the Church, and that no one had defended her, and no one successfully could. He was proceeding with a train of the most searching and terrible remarks and rebuke, when a member of the Orthodox Church, who, it was said, had just come from his own meeting, leaped to the platform, his very eyes flashing fire and fury, with fists and teeth clenched, and shouted "it's a lie! it's a lie! its's a damned lie! I'll defend the Church! I'll defend the Church!" He was followed by the whole troop of human tigers, and the scene which succeeded beggars all description of mine. I sprung to my feet, buttoned my coat close about me, and stood waiting our doom, which seemed likely to be a serious, if not fatal one.—What became of Foster and the rest, I could not tell; for I was immediately seized with great violence, and hurled with blows and kicks to the ground, tearing the buttons from my coat, and otherwise injuring it, and was then dragged and pushed some distance from the stand, where I was at length rescued by Capt. Godfrey, Capt. Goodspeed, of Hyannis, and other friends, and was protected by them, until we left the grove.

Friend Foster suffered less in person than in clothing. His coat, a good one of broadcloth, was rent literally from bottom to top. He was surrounded by a swarm of myrmidoms, who pushed and dragged him to a considerable distance, until he was delivered from their power by the arm of the friends of humanity. Wm. Brown, the ruffians pitched over the back of the platform, down six or eight feet, and left him to his fate.

Never did I witness such a scene as that multitude exhibited at the breaking out of the mob. They were all on their feet, and seemed to be waiving to and fro like a forest in a terrible wind. The oaths and blasphemies uttered by our assailants, would have been heavy in hell itself, while the shouts and yells would have scared a hyena out of his ferocity. Never was I taught such a lesson of the degradation and depravity of the human character. And the mob was in defence of the Church. It was literally led on by the Church. It is, and will be defended by the Church. To her and her God, be all the honour and glory, forever and ever.

Truly yours,

Parker Pillsbury.

Barnstable, Sept. 2d, 1848.

This Week's Paper.

Fourth Page.—*Poetry:* To a Watch; Evening.—*Miscellany:* Dictionary of Americanisms; The Death of the Dominie; The Model Mother; Anecdotes of O'Connell. Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

First Page.—*Pro-Slavery:* Colonization. *Selections:* Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware; Proceedings of the Sixth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

Second Page.—*Selections continued:* Sixth Annual Report of the Western Anti Slavery Society; The "Buffalo Hunt" confirmed and Confessed; An Interesting Incident; Prior Foster again; Letter from John P. Hale, &c. &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The Cunard Steamer *Niagara* which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th. ult. arrived at this port on Thursday evening last.

The news from Ireland which was looked for with great interest is of a similar character with that by the proceeding steamer. There is not the slightest prospect of an outbreak, and "Young Ireland" submits, if not without murmur, certainly with nothing more threatening to the arrest of its leaders. Messrs. T. F. Meagher, Maurice H. Leyne, and P. O'Donoghoe, have been arrested without resistance, and near the same place where Smith O'Brien was taken a few days before. The friends of the latter gentleman are expected to put in a plea of insanity in his behalf on his trial. Dr. M'Casson an American Sympathizer, obtained permission to visit his brother-in-law, Mr. Duffy of the *Nation*, in prison, supposing that he was unknown, but was told he was a prisoner on expressing a wish to retire. O'Gorman, O'Donnell, and Doyle are asserted to have positively escaped to America.

The Repeal Association it is said will not be permitted to reassemble, and that Mr. John O'Connell will retire from public life.

The clergy of the Diocese of Tuam are about to memorialize her Majesty and beseech her to pardon O'Brien and his associates.

A number of Chartists have been arrested in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. Those in London are charged with a project of firing London in several places, and in Manchester and Liverpool with an attempt to supply arms to, and foment rebellion among the Irish.

The news from France is entirely barren of interest, excepting so far as it is connected with Italian affairs. Gen. Cavaignac has declared that his efforts in conducting negotiations will be to preserve the peace of Europe. The Princess de Belgiojoso—who, it will be remembered, raised a body of 200 cavalry and marched at their head to the assistance of the people of Lombardy—has arrived in Paris on a diplomatic mission from the King of Sardinia.

The *Reforme* states that the distress among the operative classes of Paris is daily becoming more intense.

There is no longer any doubt as to the fate of Milan. The city capitulated on the 4th. after an attack from the Austrians. The gates were thrown open on the morning of the 5th and all allowed to retire who wished. Charles Albert was beset by a mob in his palace, and attacked by it when he left the city. These are rumours of a peaceful settlement through the intervention of France, and others that Charles Albert is determined to prosecute the war. Bologna has been attacked by the Austrians, who were repulsed by the people.

Nightly riots still continue at Berlin. The Cholera has reached that city and fourteen out of sixteen attackd died.

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna in accordance with the request of the deputies of the Diet.

NOTICES.

MEETINGS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Adin Ballou and E. D. Hudson will attend the Anti-Slavery Pic Nic at West Winfield on the 6th and 7th of Sept. and after hold meetings as follows:

Litchfield, *Friday, Sept. 8th at 1 and 6 o'clock P. M.*
Trenton, Saturday 9th at 6 P. M.
" Sunday, 10th at 10 A. M. and at 1 and 6 P. M.
Norway, Herk. co. on Monday 11th at 1 and 6 P. M.
Fairfield Tuesday 12th 10 A. M. and 1 and 6 P. M.
Little Falls Wednesday 13th.
Newville Thursday, 14th at 10 A. M. and 1 and 6 P. M.
Newville, *Sept. 12th at 2 and 6 o'clock P. m.*

The friends in each of these localities are expected to engage places of meeting and give the necessary notices to secure the attendance of the people.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR OF 1848.

Demands of all the friends of the slave in this region, prompt and vigorous efforts in its preparation. We know some of them, both in town and country, have long been busily at work in its behalf. So well is it understood and felt, that the Fair belongs to Pennsylvania Abolitionists generally, that our Annual summons to the work seems scarcely needed, and almost a form. But we issue it as a word of remembrance to the interested, and to arouse the lethargic—and to announce—at this important crisis—to an increasingly sympathizing community, an opportunity to labour for the cause. We invite the co operation of every heart that loves the slave, and would prove its love by its deeds.

To our numerous fellow-labourers in city and country it cannot be unnecessary to speak on the subject of the best manner of preparing for the Fair. In such preparation they are well skilled. To those to whom the work may be new we say, all pretty or marketable commodities will be valuable.

To *all* we say, make the slave's cause your own, if possible, and give liberally as God hath given you.

Sarah Pugh,
Ann Matilda Cassey,
Anna M. Hopper,
Jasette Jackson,
Margaret A. Griscom,
Mary Grew,
Margaret Jones,
Hannah L. Stickney,
Mary T. Stickney,
Sarah A. T. Mc Kim,
Theresa H. Hallowell,
Hulda Justice,
Elizabeth Carman,
Harriet D. Purvis,
Priscilla Lukens,
Sarah M. Douglass,
Esther Reckless,
Maria M. Davis,
Elizabeth Gay,
Hannah W. Haydock,
Elizabeth Davis,
Emma Parker,
Gertrude K. Burleigh,
Emily A. Winslow,
Clementine G. Ruby,
Martha Carmin,
Sarah T. Child,
Anna M. Child,
Mary Shaw,
Margaret Forten,
Esther Hoggland,
Esther Burr,
Elizabeth Clendenen,

Committee of Arrangements.

FIFTEENTH

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

The undersigned, earnestly desiring the abolition of Slavery have been led, by the strength of their wish, carefully to consider what means may be found sufficient for the accomplishment of this great and holy object. They find that Slavery exists through the selfishness, the ignorance, the cowardice the hypocrisy of the people. If the nation could be made more conscientious, disinterested, courageous, enlightened and true to its own political and religious principles, the work were done. Until enough nobility of spirit can be awakened in the land to make the clergyman, the farmer, the lawyer, the mechanic, the merchant and the politician, willing to renounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their respective careers of individual advancement closed up, apparently forever, by their allegiance to Freedom;—to make the women of the land feel themselves disgraced by their indifference to such a cause as this;—to make the Christians and citizens of the land willing to bear the suffering and odium consequent upon an adherence to the right against law and custom:—until this can be accomplished, the Southern slaveholders are upheld in their sin by the powerful support of Christian fellowship, social sanction, and civil participation.

We determine, therefore, to strike at once at the root of Slavery, by appealing to the hearts and consciences of men and withdrawing their allegiance from such shameful cruelty and wrong, by the continual presentation of the paramount claims of Freedom and Humanity. Union being strength that fact decides us to co-operate with any whose principles prove them to be trustworthy; who make the abolition of Slavery their primary object; and who, in addition to their honesty of purpose, have sense and sagacity enough to make them safe coadjutors by securing them from becoming the prey of the selfish set of hypocritical adventurers that every moral revolution calls forth. We find such a sufficient and trustworthy body nowhere but in the American Anti Slavery Society. Years of close observation of its righteous principles and uncompromising practical workings, assure us that it has the elements of success. It continually sends forth lecturers to enforce the principles of justice and humanity among the people, and in a few years is found thereby to have exercised a controlling influence for good throughout the country. It dictates the course and bends the policy of every political party: and, speaking as it does from a height above their selfish personal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are heard, and more and more obeyed. While calling on all to unite with it it has ever, by the energy and rectitude of its progress, been free without license, and elective without invidiousness. It is not too much to say in its praise, that its cause and its course repel all but the wise, the good, and the bold from active co operation with it, and brand with dishonour the hand that approaches it to make it the instrument of any selfish purpose. It has no local attachments, no partizan or sectarian partialities, no hidden aim, no double purpose; while, at the same time, every observer notices how happily its labours prepare the way for every good work: for, though specific in its object, its great principle of *immediate individual reform*, without awaiting the gradualisms of party politics, legislative action, and judicial decision, is one of universal application.

This, therefore, is the mode of operation which commends itself to our reason and feelings. The agents and friends which such an association of necessity draws forth, are the ones that we wish to sustain. The periodicals that such an association employs are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body where all persons have equal rights of membership, the *whole* collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances and means of success consequently doubled.

Hence we find it to be our duty, in preparing for the FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI SLAVERY BAZAAR, to commence in FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, on Thursday, DECEMBER 21st, to devote the funds then raised, to sustain the AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY in its sacred work of moral agitation and revolution in behalf of the enslaved and confidently appeal to all good hearts EVERYWHERE, in aid of so noble an enterprise.

M. W. Chapman,
Ann T. G. Phillips,
Helen E Garrison,
Mary May,
Eliza Lee Follen,
Sarah N. Russell,
Louza Loring,
Mary Young,
Mary Wiley,
Anne Warren Weston,
Maria Lowell,
Francis Mary Robbins,
Lydia Parker,
Harriet B. Hall,
Catharine Sargent,
Sarah B. Shaw,
Mary G. Chapman,
Caroline Weston,
Susan C. Cabot,
Henrietta Sargent,
Hannah Tufts,
Eliza F. Merrum,
Caroline F. Williams,
Evelina S. A. Smith,
Sarah H. Southwick,
Ann R Bramhall,
Harriet T. White,
Abby Francis,
Abby Smithwick,
Harriet M Jackson.

All persons desiring the privilege of co-operating with us in this joyful and holy work, are informed that the pecuniary value of donations of money and materials, is doubled to the cause through the means of the Bazaar, by the care, skill, and ingenuity which are entrusted with their management—*Supplies for the refreshment table are particularly desired.*

Friends of the cause aware of the advantages accruing to it from The Liberty Bell, are requested to forward their donations and articles *immediately*, or as soon as convenient.

Friends in England, Scotland, and Ire and, are requested to address their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAPMAN, care of A. W. Weston, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Contributions and letters from the American side of the Atlantic, hitherto addressed to M. W. Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WESTON.

Communications from friends in the country respecting lodgings for ladies intending to furnish tables, should be addressed to ELIZA F. MERIAM, Boston.

Members of the Committee who will be in Europe during he remainder of the year, will be most happy to receive donations for the purchase of choice and rare foreign articles for the Bazaar. Address CAROLINE WESTON, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Every friend who furnished evergreen for the decoration of the Hall last year, is entreated, for the sake of the cause, to continue the same good office, by *seasonably* gathering the requisite "running green," and red cedar trees, and bringing them to Boston, on Saturday, December 13th, thus allowing the indispensable three days before the 21st, for the arrangements.

Advertisements.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

ELECTRICITY AND HYDROPATHY.

The public are respectfully informed that since the philosophical deductions of the learned Dr. Means, of Emory College, Ga., and the scientific experiments of Mr. Hemmer of England, " have recently, and indubitably established the fact, that the conditions at which the undersigned arrived by the sense of touch, in 1844 are in harmony with natural and physiological laws, to wit, that the human body in a healthy condition, is in a *positive electrical state*, and that the electrical emanations from the cuticular surface, indicate health, or the symptoms and character of disease—there is some reason to hope, that certain Physicians, ignorant of these principles or natural laws, a knowledge of which, is essential to a safe and intelligent practice of the healing art, will cease their vociferations against the fact, of the POSITIVE ELECTRICAL STATE of the HUMAN BODY, and will hesitate to dissuade those, whom they have failed to relieve of their complaints, from seeking *Nature's remedy* at the NORTHAMPTON WATER CURE.

Sustained by the light of science, the undersigned may be permitted here to repeat his experience, that—in all cases where the wrist, stomach or lungs, are in the electro-negative condition, the patient is beyond the power of water to afford relief. On the other hand, when the parts of the body alluded to, are in the electro-positive state, (however disarranged;) there is ground to hope for a cure.

Had not the results of past years' practice, already convinced the public of the safety, efficacy or *truthfulness* of the principles, by which the undersigned is governed, in detecting the symptoms and character of disease, and practicing the cure, the recent scientific demonstration of their correctness, by Professor Means and Mr. Hemmer, could not fail to convince the most incredulous.

Gratefully appreciating the credit, so generously awarded for his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, by a discerning public, and the gratitude evinced by those, whom he has had the pleasure to relieve of their complaints, the undersigned will assiduously endeavour to sustain that credit, and merit that gratitude in the case of every invalid who may afford him an opportunity to effect a cure, by his *original and philosophical* method of practice.

The Northampton Water-Cure is pleasantly situated near Bensonville, on the west bank of Licking Water, or Mill River, about 2 1-2 miles from the centre of the town. It is conveniently arranged, with separate parlors, bathing and dressing rooms, for Ladies and Gentlemen, well ventilated and conveniently furnished lodging rooms, and a variety of baths, supplied with water, which, for abundance, purity, and adaptedness to water cure purposes, is unsurpassed by that of any other establishment in this country. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There are a variety of pleasant walks, sufficiently retired, to allow water-cure patients to appear as they should, plainly dressed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation.

Among the complaints which are here successfully treated are, Headache, or tendency of blood to the head, cold extremities, general and nervous debility, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Affections, Liver Complaint Jaundice, acute and chronic inflammation of the bowels, Piles, Dyspepsia, nervous and spinal affections, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, lame limbs, Paralysis, Fevers, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous, and Erysipelas Humors.

All persons who visit this Establishment for a course of treatment, should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three woolen blankets, one or two linen, and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, six or eight crash towels some well-worn linen to cut for form-ntation, an old cloak or mantle, an umbrella, and a pair of slippers.

TERMS.

For treatment and board, from $5 50 to $8 50 per week, payable weekly—washing extra A patient who, from choice or the character of his complaint, occupies a room alone on the third flow, will pay $8 00 per week—on the first and second flows, $8,50 per week. Patients requiring extra attention, or fire in their rooms, (except for washing purposes,) will furnish their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra price.

Terms for examination and advice, from $1 00 to $3 00 Post paid letters, with one dollar enclosed soliciting advice, will receive due attention. Correspondents should be particular in stating their last treatment and its effect.

DAVID HUGGLES

Northampton, April 1st, 1848.

N B. Visitors to the Establishment, from the East, West, or South can take the cars of the Connecticut River Rail Road at Springfield. Carriages will always be in readiness at the Northampton depot, to convey them thither.

☞ The human blood in a normal and healty condition of the system, is in a positive state, which is constantly maintained by the activity of the generating forces within—an excess generally passing off in silence, from the cuticular surface

Poetry.

For the Standard.

TO A WATCH.

Did thy face record each feeling
With which I have looked on thine
Confidants, each thought concealing,
In thy golden bosom's shrine,—

Since thou came, a speaking token
Of a true, fond father's love—
Love which vigil keeps unbroken
From a purer site above;—

What a world of quiet pleasure
Which has made thine accents seem
Like the blithe and gladsome measure
Fancy keeps in lightest dream;—

Thence what change to the commotion
Of the tempest's wildest shock,
When the frail bark of the ocean
It doth dash against the rock—

Would the story be there spoken!
Tale no ear hath ever heard:
What a record of ties broken!
What a page of feelings stirred!

Still unto that love undying,
Which keeps faithful watch above,
Turns my heart in moments trying,
As to its ark the lonely dove:—

There points ever thy true finger,
To a home which waits on high;—
While my impatient soul doth linger
For the wing with which to fly.

EVENING.

(Translated from the French of M. Lamartine.)

The silent hour of evening comes,
While from my moss-grown resting place,
Amid the ambient air I trace
The car of night glide slowly on.

I see pale beauty's star above,
Soft shining in the azure sky,
And on the green turf where I lie
It sheds its mystic light of love.

The sombre beach tree overhead
Shudders at the approaching gloom,
While round the dark and silent tomb
Flutter the shadows of the dead.

Now swiftly from the darkening skies
A ray of evening's lovely star,
Glancing in beauty from afar,
Comes softly o'er my ravish'd eyes.

Sweet messenger from yon pale ark,
Fair pilgrim, comest thou in peace,
To bid each wave of sorrow cease,
And in thy light my soul absorb?

Or comest thou my soul to teach
The mysteries of the worlds on high,
The secrets of immensity,
Beyond the human spirit's reach?

Bring'st thou some secret antidote
To ease the sons of misery,
And in their night of agony
Shine brightly like a ray of hope?

Com'st thou to unveil futurity
To my sad spirit's longing sight?
Or art thou but the dawning light,
The morning of eternity?

Thy beauties overflows my breast,
Strange raptures o'er my spirit steal,
Thoughts of the dead my bosom fill,
Methinks within thy light they rest.

Perchance their happy spirits glide
Around me as I dreaming lie;
Enveloped by their memory,
Again I see them at my side.

Ye dear loved shadows of the past,
Each night thus visit me again;
Far from the noise and strife of men,
Brood o'er my soul and calm my breast.

Bring back the peace of other days,
Restore my soul's exhausted powers;
As dew drops falling on the flowers,
Scorch'd by the sun's resistless rays.

Come!—but, alas, dim vapours rise,
And hide from my enraptured sight
That lovely ray of evening light,
And darkness veils the starlit skies.

—(*London*) *Nonconformist.*

Miscellany.

From the Literary World.

DICTIONARY OF AMERICANISMS.

A Glossary of Words and Phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States. By John Russell Bartlett. 1 vol. 8vo. Barlett and Welford. 1848.

We rejoice that some one has at length taken the American tongue in hand; nor could the matter have fallen into better hands than those of Mr. Bartlett, who seems to have ransacked the Union to get up his vocabulary of various Americanese idioms.—There is many a phrase here which, although frequently used in our country newspapers, would be "above one's bend" so far that he might "absquatulate" without "acknowledging the corn;" all of which expressions the reader will find explained and illustrated with quotations, upon the first page of Mr. Bartlett's Dictionary. Now although it be only in the most select circles that these choice Alleghanic idioms prevail, yet it is well for people generally to be aware of their true purport. Americans, "the most intelligent people on earth," should at least be fully conversant with all the lights and shades of their own language.

But let us look at this matter in a more serious light. A friend recently travelling in England, after an agreeable conversation in the cars with a well-informed islander, was complimented by the Englishman as speaking English remarkably well for a foreigner; as the American very properly took an early opportunity to profess himself.

"I beg your pardon," said our friend, "I do not talk English!"

"Not English?"

"No, I talk Americanese, as I perceive you do; for the English, as spoken by a majority of your countrymen, seems to be a very different thing from my vernacular."

The whim of the remark struck the opposite party, and led to a familiar discussion, in which the English gentleman confessed himself worsted.

Now without taking the Cockney talk of Dickens's principal characters, or the provincialisms of the different counties of England as specimens of the prevalent language of the people, it must be admitted that the language of Shakspeare and Milton, to which both nations are common heritors, is more universal in this country than in England. An ingenious article, in a former number of this journal, entitled "Maine Yankeeisms," offered a curious list of phrases in familiar use in this country, and often termed vulgarisms by half-enlightened ignorance, all of which were long since made classic by Ford, Massinger, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and the other elder dramatists. A vast majority of our supposed modern slang phrases belongs to this order of words. The term "*to cotton to*," which Mr. Bartlett merely notes as being of common use in the Southwestern States, meaning "to take a liking to you—to stick to him as cotton would," still in common colloquial use in England, as we are informed, occurs repeatedly in Beaumont and Fletcher. The same dramatists,' too, use, in its present sense, the verb *to lam*—which a witty American child derived from the Latin *lambo*, to lick, and which Walter Scott, in a note to Peveril of the Peak, erroneously deduces from the treatment of Dr. Lamb by the mob of Peveril's time.

The verb to *progress*, which the English so long laughed at as an Americanism, we believe they have latterly re-admitted, into the language, upon the authority of Shakspeare and Ford, backed by Washington Irving and the London Quarterly Review.

"Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That slowly doth *progress* on thy cheeks."
SHAKSPEARE.

"——Although the popular blast
Hath reared thy wave up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun."
FORD.

Even the word *calculate* may be found, if we recollect aright, used in its American sense, in a passage of "Julius Cæser." Now, while Young England is constantly degrading the flow of its manly vernacular with sloppy words, like "potters" or new applications of old words like any of the thousand fashionable applications of the nursery term "nice," we do not see that Americans are in any way compelled to draw from these muddled tributaries instead of the well of English undefiled. Nor will the present provincial imitation of every new-fashioned English term continue long among us. "In our hot youth when George the Fourth was King," an English coat and an English hat were indispensable to the young leaders of the haut ton. But we all know now, that though English cloth and sewing, and indeed all that belongs to the useful arts in the make of garments, is perfection—yet that the cut of a coat, which is properly a branch of the fine arts, is rarely attainable by an Englishman. So too with hats! The idea of a uniform shape of cylindrical hat, with a brim of so many inches to every physiognomy, could only have grown up in a country where thoroughly mechanized habits had obliterated all delicacy of discrimination in the application of individual taste; had, in a word, turned taste into an arbitrary code instead of leaving it the happy inspiration of genius. As with the dress of our persons so it will be with the dress of our minds. The fibrous staple of clear, hard, honest English thought must indeed ever possess a value in this country proportionate to the rarity of the commodity among our own mercurial and poetic race. But in the development of language it even now is evident that the preponderance of fancy and imagination among the masses in this country will inevitably soon make the English tributary to us. They have already borrowed from the grotesque expressions rife among our common people, a greater number of new phrases than we take from them, although this country is drenched with cheap books redolent with English slang.

Mr. Bartlett has shown great industry in collecting these colloquialisms into a really interesting and quite entertaining vocabulary of four hundred octavo pages. In an introductory paper on "American Dialects" his comments upon one of the sources of their origin are worth noting from the ease with which we may all verify the facts. This is nothing more than the existence of crowded neighbourhoods all over the country, of people who, though speaking English, are by descent of other than English origin. Mr. Bartlett gives many words in familiar use in the State of New York, which have come down from its ancient Dutch colonists. The Germans of Pennsylvania, the French of Louisiana, and the Spaniards of Florida have likewise supplied many phrases; which, with our locomotive population, become rapidly distributed over the region, and are fast being incorporated with the general vernacular—the instances of the Hollanders' word *Boss*, the French *Levee*, and the Spanish *Canyon* are familiar, as we find them used in newspapers throughout the United States.

The origin of the word *Caucus*, now an indispensable term in politics, Mr. Bartlett leaves as much in the dark as he finds it, quoting only Gordon's History of the American Revolution, 1688, as giving the earliest account of the word. From Gordon's remarks Mr. Pickering derives the word from the habits of *the ship business* of New England, in which the *Caulkers* of course figured.

This must be entirely erroneous. The word is evidently of Indian origin. It is from the same dialect probably with the Long Island word *Seeaucees*, and its use and meaning were probably once nearly identical with that of the Iroquois word *Kanticoy*, mentioned by Coiden a hundred years ago, as having precisely the same import among the Mohawks as it now has among the people of some of the western counties of New York, "kanticoy" being still used in some neighbourhoods for a particular social gathering just as caucus is applied all over the Union for a special political meeting. We imagine that at the Southwest Mr. Bartlett might much extend his list of words of a similar origin to these.

Some of his definitions are not so full as they might be. To the word *mull*, for instance he only appends Johnson's definition, "to soften and dispirit." Mr. Bartlett might, if on a sleighing party anywhere within a dozen miles of this city, hear as many orders given to inkeepers on a cold winter's night, to *mull* a pitcher of claret for this or that party of merry-makers. And a delicious draught it is too, a tumbler of mulled claret, as every well-graduated tee-totaler ought to remember—or, if not remembering, ought to have drunk before he took the pledge.

Upon the word loafer, our Philologist dilates "considerably," but he does not seem to think of identifying it in origin with the word loper, or land-loper, which he gives on another page. Our authority for this suggestion is no less a personage than that erudite soldado, Major Dugald Dalgetty, in Scott's Legend of Montrose. The Major, fresh from the wars of the immortal Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden calls Ranald of the Mist a land-*lougher*. But here again another point is suggested. The old Swedish colony, established on the Delaware 200 years ago, by the famous Oxenstern, was broken up, as all know how who have read Knickerbocker's veritable history. And it is among the descendants of the Swedes in New York and Philadelphia that we get the first traces of this now universal and indispensable word, which describes a portion of the population of this great city as characteristically as does the Italian Lazzaroni, or the Spanish Lepero identify their brothers of Naples or Mexico. By the way, it just occurs to us that one of Paulding's tales in commemorating the Swedish rising "Konsingsmark the Long Finn" makes that doughty hero one of the original loughers or loafers of the land. But it is time for us to stop, albeit we could find argument enough for several pages of the slip-shod talk in Mr. Bartlett's curious volume.

THE DEATH OF THE DOMINIE.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

"Take him up, says the master."
[Old Spelling Book.

My old schoolmaster is dead. He "died of a stroke," and I wonder none of his pupils have ever done the same. I have been flogged by many masters, but his rod, like Aaron's, swallowed all the rest. We have often wished that he whipped on the principle of Italian penmanship—up strokes heavy, down strokes light; but he did it in English round hand, and we used to think with a very hard pen. Such was his love of flogging, that for some failure in English composition, after having been well corrected, I have been ordered to be revised. I have heard of a road to learning, and he did justice to it; we certainly never went a stage in education, without being well horsed. The mantle of Dr. Busby descended on his shoulders and on ours. There was but one tree on the play-ground—a birch, but it never had a twig or a leaf upon it. Spring or Summer, it always looked as bare as if the weather had been cutting at the latter end of the year. Pictures they say, are good incentives to learning, and certainly we never got through a page without cuts; for instance, I do not recollect a Latin article without a tail-piece. All the Latin at that school might be comprised in one line—

"Arma virumque cano."

An arm, a man, and a cane. It was Englished to me one day in school hours, when I was studying Robinson Crusoe instead of Virgil, by a storm of bamboo that really carried on the illusion, and made me think for a time that I was assaulted by a set of savages. He seemed to consider a boy as a bear's cub, and set himself literally to lick him into shape. He was so particularly fond of striking us with a leather strap on the flats of our hands that he never allowed them a day's rest.—There was no such thing as Palm Sunday in our calendar. In one word, he was disinterestedly cruel, and used as industriously to strike for nothing, as others strike for wages. Some of the elder boys, who had read Smollet, christened him Roderick, from his hitting like Random, and being so partial to Strap.

His death was characteristic. After making his will he sent for Mr. Taddy, the head usher, and addressed him in the following words:—"It is all over, Mr. Taddy—I am sinking fast—I am going from the terrestrial globe—to the celestial—and have promised Tomkins a flogging—mind he has it, and don't let him pick off the buds—I have asked Aristotle," (here his head wandered,) "and he says, i cannot live an hour—I don't like that black horse grinning at me—cane him soundly for not knowing his verbs—Oantego to, non quod odio habes m—O, Mr. Taddy it's breaking up with me—the vacation's coming—there is that black horse again—Dulcis moriens reminiscitur—we are short of canes—Mr. Taddy, don't let the school get into disorder when I am gone—I am afraid thro' my illness—the boys have gone back in their flogging—I feel a strange feeling all over me—is the new pupil come? I trust I have done my duty—and have made my will—and left all," (here his head wandered again) "to Mr. Souter, the school bookseller—Mr. Taddy I invite you to my funeral—make the boys walk in good order—and take care of the crossings. My sight is getting dim—write to Mrs. B. at Margate—and inform her—we break up on the 21st. The door is left open—I am very cold—where is, my ruler gone—I feel—John light the school lamps—I cannot see a line—O, Mr. Taddy—venit hora—my hour is come—I am dying—thou art dying—he is dying. We—are—dying—you are dy——." The voice ceased. He made a feeble motion with his hands as if he was ruling a copy book—the "*ruling* passion strong in death,"—and expired.

An epitaph composed by himself, was discovered in his desk,—with an unpublished pamphlet against Tom Asine. The epitaph was so stuffed with quotations from Homer and Virgil, and almost every Greek and Latin author beside, that the mason who was consulted by the widow declined to lithograph it under a hundred pounds.—The Dominie consequently reposes under no more Latin than HIC JACET; and without a single particle of Greek, though he is himself a Long Homer.

From the [London] Punch.

THE MODEL MOTHER.

ALL her children are angels. She knows no children like them. TOM can already spell words of three syllables, and the little fellow is only five years old next thirty-first of July. POLLY puts such curious question, that her papa is often puzzled to answer them. It was but yesterday she asked him "Why he had such whiskers, and mamma had none?" and MR. SMITH really didn't know what to say. Thank goodness! she has given all of them a good education, and there isn't one that can turn round and reproach her with a moment's neglect. She loves them all dearly, and never ceases thinking of them. It does her heart good to see them happy, and she cannot understand how mothers can part with their children, and put them out to nurse, where they never see them, and leave them entirely to the care of a strange woman.

No wonder their children don't love them! Now, *she* has nursed every one of her family, and is she any the worse for it, pray? She has no patience with such fine ladies. They don't deserve having children. Why, look at baby! The little thing knows her, and understands every word she says.—If it cries,—though it is the quietest child in the world—she has only to say "Be quiet, baby!" and it goes off to sleep directly. No! those who don't behave as mothers, will never be loved as mothers, and it's her opinion that when children turn out bad, it is because they have been neglected in their childhood, and have never known the comforts of a home. Ingratitude never grows up in a child's heart, unless it has been first sown there by the hand of the parent. Why she has never had a moment's uneasiness with any one of her children—and she has ten of them,—and why? Because affection begets affection, and she is positive they would not do a single thing to make their mother miserable. It's true that NED is "a little racketty," but boys will be boys, and the lad is too good at heart ever to go wrong. But if the worst should happen—not that she fears it—the boy never will forget his happy infancy, and that's a blessing! The thoughts of a happy childhood has brought back many a prodigal son, and she knows well enough that her NED would never wander far without feeling that chain round his heart gently pulling him towards home. But it's all nonsense! The boy's right enough, if MR. SMITH would't be so harsh to him!

THUS the MODEL MOTHER defends her children.—Their defects are beauties in her eyes; their very faults are dear to her. They can do no wrong. If any breakage take place, it wasn't the child's fault; she tells you she's only to blame. She stays the father's arm when his anger is about to fall, and stops his voice when his paternal passion is rising. If any of the boys have gone to the theatre, she sits up to let them in. When questioned the next morning as to the hour they came home, she has forgotten everthing about it—all she recollects is, that young TOM ate a tremendous supper. She supplies them with money, and, if her good nature is laughed at, she asks you, pray to inform her "When lads are to enjoy themselves, if not when they are young?" She is continually sending presents to ELIZA, who, "poor thing! did not marry so well as her sisters." She is not afraid of taking her daughters out with her, for fear of their age leading to the confession of her own, nor does she dress like a young lady of sixteen, in order to look younger than they. To tell the truth, she carries her family everywhere. The youngest she takes to the theatre; on a Sunday they all go out together; she will not travel, or stir out of town, without the whole troop, or call on an acquaintance "just in a friendly way to take dinner," without having JULIA, and JACKEY, and BETSY, and AUGUSTUS, and ever so many more with her. She imagines that because she dearly loves her children, every one must dearly love them also. She discourses of their talents for hours—the reading of the one, the sewing of other, the blue eyes of the third, the superior accomplishments of the eldest, the wonerful "Busy, Busy Bee" of the youngest—and tells wonderful anecdotes that prove them be the greatest geniuses that ever wore pinafores. She makes plum-cakes for the boys when at school, and has them home on the Saturday, and every possible holiday, though she's told each time "that it interferes sadly with their studies."

The MODEL MOTHER is happiest, however, at a wedding. She runs about, kisses her daughter every time she meets her, looks after the breaklast, puts all sorts of packages into the travelling-carriage, runs up and down stairs for no one knows what, and laughs and cries every alternate minute. She never was so happy; and when her darling girl says, "Good bye, mother," she throws her arms round her neck and wishes her all the happiness in the world, accompanied with a hope that "she will never forget her dear mother," and that "she knows where there is always a home for her." Her joy, too at the birth of the first child is only equaled by her pride and importance. She never leaves her "pet's" bedside, and stops to comfort her, and be the first to kiss the baby. She attends every christening, and nearly ruins herself in presents to the nurses, and coral necklaces, and magnificent bibs and tuckers. At Christmas she has all her children to dine with her; it has been the practice of the family as long as she can recollect, and if there is a daughter abroad, or a son in disgrace no one exactly knows where, she is the first to call recollection to the fact, and to propose the health of the missing one after dinner, joined with a prayer that he or she "may soon be among them again." In the evening she arranges the romps for the boys and girls, and is not the least offended if any one calls her "grandmother" Little presents are given, forfeits are played, glasses of weak negus are handed round, and a Happy Christmas is drank to all. *Sir Roger de Coverley* finishes the amusements, in which she leads off the dance with her husband, after dragging him away from the whist-table, and she keeps up the fun as long as anybody. At last it is getting late; her children crowd round her, they kiss her, and hang about her, and there is nothing but one loud "God bless you, mother!" heard on all sides. This wish springs from the heart of every one, for there is not a child but who has felt, in sickness as in health, in adversity as in prosperity, abroad as at home, the love and kindness of the MODEL MOTHER.

ANECDOTES OF O'CONNELL.

A work entitled "Personal Recollections of the late Daniel O'Connell, M. P." By Wm. J. O'N. Daunt Esq., of Kilcascan, County Cork, has recently been published in London, and is spoken of in the English Reviews and Newspapers in terms of the highest praise. We cull from various publications a number of anecdotes which will be read with interest.

O'CONNELL AND THE COUNCIL OF THREE HUNDRED.—As O Connell's views, in proposing the Council of Three Hundred, have been called in question, we are glad to have so competent a witness as Mr. O'NEIL DAUNT, to show that his purpose was the restoration of the Irish Constitution.—

During the summer and autumn of 1843, O'Connell's mind was busily occupied in devising means to assemble a Council of Three Hundred without coming under the provisions of the Convention act. He told me that, if this Council could be safely and legally assembled, its members would soon merge, by an *easy transition into the House of Commons of Ireland*. He conceived that three hundred Irish gentlemen, stamped with the popular confidence, and morally authorised to treat with the British minister for their country's independence, would be perfectly irresistable in their demand. How to evade the Convention act was the problem. Having spoken one day of his project at the Repeal Association, he said to Steele and me, "This is the first time I have broached my scheme. Next Monday I'll move that the Repeal Wardens of Ardee shall be called on to return the name of a person whom they would recommend the Association to appoint to the office of 'District Repeal Warden of Ardee.' We'll see how that will work. To-day Davis said to me, 'Have you any objection that I should be one of your three hundred?' I took him by the hand, and said, 'I wish I could make you ten.' How little these people understand me! Tom Steele, you shall be member for Ennis. Daunt, where have you been canvassing?"

"In the King's County," I replied: "I shall try to get into the convention, either for the country or for Tullamore."

"Our three hundred men," continued O'Connell, "will be a quiet *revolution*. Tom Steele, fortune has frowned on you; but would you exchange the present emotions of your mind for the estate of Sir Lucius O'Brien?"

"No!" cried Steele, "nor for all the wealth of the Rothschilds."

O'Connell continued to throw out his ideas as if in solloquy, pausing, and resuming the subject."

MR. O'CONNELL'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS FIRST CIRCUIT.—It was four o'clock, on a fine sunny morning, that I left Carhea, on horseback. My brother John came part of the way with me; and oh, how I did envy him, when he turned off the road to hunt among the mountains, whilst I had to enter on the drudgery of my profession. But we parted. I looked after him from time to time until he was out of sight, and then I cheered up my spirits as well as I could; I had left home at such an early hour that I was in Tralee at half past twelve o'clock. I got my horse fed, and, thinking it was well to push on, I remounted him, and took the road to Tarbett, by Listowell. A few miles further on a shower of rain drove me under a bridge for shelter. While I stayed there the rain sent Robert Hickson also under the bridge. He saluted me and asked me where I was going? I answered, "To Tarbett." "Why so late?" said Hickson, "I am not late," said I. "I have been up since four o'clock this morning." "Why, where do you come from?" "From Carhea." Hickson looked astonished for the distance was near fifty Irish miles. But he expressed his warm approval of my activity. "You'll do young gentleman," said he. "I see you'll do." I then rode on, and got to Tarbet, about five in the afternoon—full sixty miles Irish, from Carhea. There wasn't one book to be had at the Inn. I had no acquaintance in the town; and I felt my spirits low enough at the prospect of a long, stupid evening. But I was relieved by the sudden appearance of Ralph Marshall, an old friend of mine, who came to the inn to dress for a ball that took place in Tarbett that night. He asked me to accompany him to the ball. "Why," said I, "I have ridden sixty miles." "Oh, you don't seem in the least tired," said he, "so come along." Accordingly I went, and sat up until two o'clock in the morning, dancing. I arose next day at half-past eight, and rode to to the Limerick Assizes. At the Tralee Assizes of the same circuit, James Connor gave me a brief. There was one of the witnesses of the party whose examination was thrown upon me by the opposite Counsel. I did not do, as I have seen fifty other young Counsel do, namely, hand the cross examination over to my senior. I thought it due to myself to attempt it, hit or miss! and I cross-examined him right well. I remember he stated, that he had his share of a pint of whiskey; whereupon I asked him whether his share was not all except the pewter? He confessed it was; and the oddity of my mode of putting the question was very successful, and created a general and hearty laugh. Jerry Keller repeated the encouragement Robert Hickson had already bestowed upon my activity, in the very same words, "You'll do, young gentleman! you'll do!" The first year I was at the Bar I made £58, the second year about £150, the third year £200, the fourth year about 300 guineas. I then advanced rapidly; and the last year of my practice I got £9,000, although I lost one term.

O'CONNELL AND LEDRU-ROLLIN.—In the month of July, 1843, M. Ledru-Rollin, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, addressed to O'Connell a proffer of French assistance in working out the liberty of Ireland. M. Rollin professed, on the part of his confederates in France, strong sympathy with the peaceful nature of the Irish movement; but he more than hinted that his friends had an *arrière pensée* of affording military aid, should the British Government seek, by unconstitutional violence, to coerce the Irish repealers. In a reply to this communication, read by O'Connell at the repeal association, he thus dealt with the offer of physical assistance:

"You, indeed, allude to another contingency, in which you may be disposed to be more active in our support. But that is a contingency which we decline to discuss, because we deem it impossible that it should arise, the British Government having retracted every menace of illegal force and unjust violence; and confining its resistance to our claims—if it shall continue to resist those clams—within the ordinary channels of legalized administration."

O'Connell was too wise, too loyal, and too wary to give the least encouragement to offers, direct or conditional, of foreign military assistance. Pecuniary aid he was glad to accept; it was in its nature quite safe, and it essentially helped to promote the agitation. The pecuniary gifts of America were generous and frequent. France gave nothing; and O'Connell was not disposed to value very highly the empty proffer of a species of help which required distinct and immediate repudiation in order to avert an embarrassing *démêlé* with the law. "I wonder," said he, one day, "whether there was anything *real* in Ledru's offer. Some fellows have such an enormous deal of balderdashical vanity about them, that it is not unlikely Ledru only meant to get a little notoriety."

MRS. O'CONNELL.—"On one of our Repeal journeys—namely, to Waterford—he adverted, as he frequently did, to the memory of the late Mrs. O'Connell.

'I never,' said he, 'proposed marriage to any woman but one—my Mary. I said to her 'Are you engaged, Miss O'Connell?'—She answered, 'I am not.'—'Then,' said I, 'will you engage yourself to me?'—'I will,' was her reply.—And I said I would devote my life to make her happy. She deserved that I should—she gave me thirty-four years of the purest happiness that man ever enjoyed. My uncle was desirous that I should obtain a much larger fortune, and I thought he would disinherit me. But I did not care for that, I was richly rewarded by subsequent happiness.

'And your profession made you independent?'

'Yes—the first year I was at the bar I made £58, the second year about £150, the third year £200, the fourth year about 300 guineas. I then advanced rapidly; and the last year of my practice I got £9,000, although I lost one term.'

'Did your wife reside in Tralee?'

'She did, with her grandmother; and it was my delight to quiz the old lady, by pretending to complain of her grand-daughter's want of temper. 'Madam,' said I, 'Mary would do very well, only she is so cross.' 'Cross, Sir? My Mary cross? Sir, you must have provoked her very much. Sir, you must yourself be quite in fault' Sir, my little girl was always the gentlest, sweetest creature born'

'And so she was,' he added after a pause. 'She had the sweetest, the most heavenly temper, and the sweetest breath.'

'He remained some moments silent, and then resumed—

'When my wife was a little girl, she was obliged to pass, on her way to school, every day, under the arch of the jail; and Hands; the jailer of Tralee, a most gruff, uncouth-looking fellow, always made her stop and curtsey to him. She despatched with all imaginable expedition, and ran away to school, to get out of his sight as fast as possible.'"

One Evening, in speaking of Shakspeare, O'Connell said: "I am certain he was a Catholic. In his writings you will find his priests and and friars good men.—This circumstance is very remarkable, when we consider that he wrote at a period when abuse of popery would have naturally been practiced to court the ruling powers by any writer who was not a Catholic himself."

"In the play of King John," observed Mr. Lucas, (the editor of the *Tablet*) "Shakspeare shows strong disinclination to give temporal power and authority to the Pope."

"That," replied O'Connell, "is a perfectly Catholic sentiment, and one in which I fully and cordially participate, so far as concerns the Pope's actual *dominion*.—But I'll tell you a favourite day-dream of mine—that the time will come when there will be no more war, no more bloodshed, between nations, and when nations will settle there differences, not by sanguinary battles, and the awful sacrifice of human life, but by a pacific appeal to the adjudication of a third party—just as America and England have now referred their disputes to the decision of the King of Holland. And who, in such an appeal from nations, could be a fitter empire than the pope, the most ancient soverign in Christendom?"

This remark led to some comments on the papal supremacy, and thence the talk wandered to Sir Thomas More's defence of that supremacy. O'Connell playfully said: "By the bye, Sir Thomas More had four-and-twenty grand children—and so have I. Thus you see there are some things in which a little man may resemble a great one."

O'CONNELL AND THE SHEARESES.—"I travelled with them in the Calais packet to England in 1793. I left Douai on the 21st of January in that year, and arrived in Calais the very day the news arrived that the king and queen had been guillotined. The packet had several English on board, who all, like myself seemed to have been made confirmed aristocrats by the sanguinary horrors of the revolution. They were talking of the execution of the king and queen, and execrating the barbarity of their murderers, when two gentlemen entered the cabin, a tall man and a low one—these were the two Sheareses. Hearing the horrible doings at Paris spoken of, John Sheares said: 'We were at the execution.'—'Good Heaven!' exclaimed one of the Englishmen, 'how could you have got there?' 'By bribing two of the national guard, to lend us their uniforms,' answered Sheares; 'we obtained a most excellent view of the entire scene.' 'But in God's name, how could you endure to witness such a hideous spectacle?' resumed the Englishman. John Sheares answered energetically—I never can forget his manner of pronouncing the words:—'*From love of the cause!*'"

LIMERICK GRAND JURORS.—If the following anecdote be characteristic of the habits of the Limerick genury at a former period, it must be admitted that they stood much in need of the temperance reformation. Standish O'Grady (afterwards Lord Guillamore) asked O'Connell to accompany him to the play one evening, during the Limerick assizes, in 1812. O'Connell declined, observing the Limerick grand jurors were not the pleasantest folk in the world to meet after dinner. O'Grady went, but very soon returned. "Dan," said he, "you were quite right. I had not been five minutes in the box, when some ten or a dozen noisy gentlemen came into it. It was small and crowded; and as I observed that one of the party had his head quite close to the peg on which I had hung my hat, I said, very politely, 'I hope, sir, my hat does not incommode you; if it does, pray allow me to remove it.' 'Faith,' said he, 'you may be sure it does not incommode me! for if it did, d—n me, but I'd have kicked it out of the box, and yourself after it!' So, lest the worthy juror should change his mind as to the necessity of such a vigorous measure, I quietly put my hat on, and took myself *off*."

OPINIONS OF PITT AND FOX.—"He struck me," said O'Connell, "as having the most majestic flow of language, and the finest voice imaginable. He managed his voice admirably. It was from him I learned to throw out the lower tones at the close of my sentences. Most men either let their voice fall at the end of their sentences, or else force it into a shout or screech. This is because they end with the upper instead of the lower notes. Pitt knew better. He threw his voice so completely round the house, that every syllable he uttered was distinctly heard by every man in the house."

"Did you hear Fox in the debate of which you are speaking?" asked I.

"Yes—and he spoke delightfully; his speech was better than Pitt's. The forte of Pitt as an orator was majestic declamation, and an inimitable felicity of phrase. The word he used was always the very best word that could be got to express his idea. The only man I ever knew who approached Pitt in this particular excellence, was Charles Kendal Bushe, whose phrases were always admirably happy."

EPISCOPAL GOOD NATURE.—Speaking of the Established Church in Ireland, and the contrast between its past and present ministers, he related an incident illustrative of Episcopal "good nature." A Mr. Barry, brother of Lord Barrymore, had, in the course of the last century, been desirous to qualify himself, by taking orders for the enjoyment of an excellent living in the gift of his Lordship. The bishop to whom he applied for ordination had expressed some fears that Barry's theological knowledge was not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the pulpit, and recommended further study to the postulant.—Not long afterwards Barry was ordained, and appointed to the living. A friend who knew him intimately, asked how he had contrived to get over his examination?—"Oh, very well indeed," replied the Rev. Mr. Barry. "The bishop was very good-natured, and did not puzzle me with many questions." "But what did he ask you?" inquired the other. "Why, he asked me who was the great Mediator between God and man, and I made a rough guess, and said it was the Archbishop of Canterbury."

DUKE O'NEILL'S WILL.—"Speaking of his professional recollections, O'Connell mentioned a curious fraud which had sent him many applicants who dreamed of participating in enormous wealth; the visionary hope of which was excited by the following device:—A smart attorney's clerk, who had a mind for a cheap summer's ramble, forged a document purporting to be the will of a certain Duke O'Neill, who had died childless in Spain, having amassed £1,200,000, which enormous sum he bequeathed to be equally divided between all his Irish cousins bearing the name of O'Neill, within the *fortieth* degree of kindred! The fabricator bent his course to the North, and introduced himself at many houses; where the plausibility with which he supported his statement gained him a hospitable reception. He also made money by selling copies of the forgery at half a crown each, to all such O'Neills as were fools enough to buy. His trick had considerable success; several sturdy farmers from the North, and a merchant residing in Liverpool, bearing the name of their imaginary ducal kinsman, applied to O'Connell for his professional aid in recovering their proportions of the £1,200,000, bequeathed them by the honoured defunct.

"'Nothing,' said O'Connell, 'could exceed their astonishment, when I assured them the whole thing was a delusion. 'Do you really tell us so, Counsellor?' 'Indeed I do,' said I. 'And now we hope you wouldn't lay it on our conscience to deceive us—do you really tell us, after all, that there's nothing at all to be got?'—'Indeed, I can assure you, with a very safe conscience,' said I, 'that it is all a fabrication; and if an oath was required to confirm the fact, I could very safely give one.' So away they went: indignant at the fraud, and lamenting they had put faith in the tale of the 'ould duke.'"

GEORGE IV.—"A recent writer had praised George the Fourth's colloquial abilities.

"'Why,' said O'Connell, 'from his rank, he of course found ready listeners; and he could talk familiarly of royal personages, concerning whom there is usually some curiosity felt. That kind of talk might have passed for agreeable; but his favourite conversation was like that of a profligate, half-drunken trooper.'

"'Was he, in your opinion, a handsome, princely-looking fellow?'

"'When I saw him in 1794,' replied O'Connell, 'he was a remarkably handsome-faced man; his figure was faulty, narrow shoulders, and enormous hips; yet altogether he was certainly a very fine-looking fellow. But when I saw him in Dublin, in 1821, age and the results of dissipation had made him a most hideous object; he had a flabby, tallow-coloured face, and his frame quite debilitated. He came to Ireland to humbug the Catholics; who, he thought, would take sweet words instead of useful deeds. Ah! we were not to be humbugged!

"'I believe,' he added, 'that there never was a greater scoundrel than George the Fourth. To his other evil qualities he added a perfect disregard of truth. During his connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert, Charles James Fox dined with him one day in that lady's company. After dinner, Mrs. Fitzherbert said, 'By-the-by. Mr. Fox, I had almost forgotten to ask you, what you *did* say about me in the House of Commons the other night? The newspapers misrepresent so very strangely, that one cannot depend on them. You were made to say, that the Prince authorized you to deny his marriage with me?'—The Prince made monitory grimaces at Fox, and immediately said, 'Upon my honour, my dear, I never authorized him to deny it.' 'Upon my honour, sir, you *did*, said Fox, rising from the table: 'I had always thought your father the greatest liar in England, but now I see that you are.' Fox would not associate with the Prince for some years; until one day that he walked in, unannounced and found Fox at dinner. Fox rose as the Prince entered and said that he had but one course consistent with his hospitable duty as an English gentleman, and that was to admit him.'"

A LESSON IN COW-STEALING.—We breakfasted at Mr. Clancy's house, in Charleville. Mr. O'Connell talked away for the amusement of the party who had assembled to meet him. "I was once," said he, "counsel for a cow-stealer, who was clearly convicted—the sentence was transportation for fourteen years. At the end of that time he returned, and, happening to meet me, he began to talk about the trial. I asked him how he had always managed to steal fat cows; to which he gravely answered: "Why, then, I'll tell your honour the whole secret of that, sir. *Whenever your honour goes to steal a cow*, always go on the worst night you can; for, if the weather is very bad, the chances are that nobody will be up to see your honour. The way you'll always know the fat cattle in the dark, is by this token—that the fat cows always stand out in the more exposed places—but the lean ones always go into the ditch for shelter.' So (continued O'Connell) I got that lesson in cow-stealing gratis from my worthy client."

O'CONNELL'S FIRST BIG BOOK.—"The first *big* book I ever read," said he, "was 'Captain Cook's Voyage round the World.' I read it with intense avidity. When the other children would ask me to play with them, I used to run away and take my book to the windrw, that is now converted into a press, in the housekeeper's room at Derrynane; there I used to sit with my legs crossed tailor-like, devouring the adventures of Cook. His book helped to make me a good geographer; I took an interest in tracing out his voyages upon the map. That was in 1784. I don't think I ever met with a book that took a greater grasp of me—there I used to sit reading it, sometimes crying over it, whilst the other boys were playing."

Some one asked O'Connell whether the use of the Irish language was diminishing among our peasantry. "Yes," he answered, "and I am sufficiently utilitarian not to regret its gradual abandonment. A diversity of tongues is no benefit; it was first imposed on mankind as a curse, at the building of Babel. It would be of vast advantage to mankind if all the inhabitants of the earth spoke the same language. Therefore, although the Irish language is connected with many recollections that twine around the hearts of Irishmen, yet the superior utility of the English tongue, as the medium of all modern communications, is so great, that I can witness without a sigh the gradual disuse of the Irish."

O'CONNELL'S OPINION OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—"In addressing the populace," said he, "Feargus is irresistible. He has great declamatory powers; but he is wholly destitute of logical ability. He declaims admirably; but he would not do for debate. He has vast energy (he has taken that leaf out of my book), and energy always tells well in a speaker, especially a popular speaker."—On being asked whether Feargus, or some Chartist leader, named Taylor, was the abler man, he said, "Pshaw! don't compare them. Feargus has *done things*. What has Taylor done?" But, his admiration of Feargus did not extend to his writings. On taking up *The Northern Star*, he said, "Come, let us see what poor balderdash has got to say for himself, this week. Upon my word, *The Northern Star* is a perfectly unique affair. Look where you will—editorial articles, correspondence, reports of speeches—it is all praise of Feargus! praise of Feargus! praise of Feargus! Well, the notion of a fellow setting up a newspaper to praise himself, is something new at any rate. The paper is, in this respect, quite a literary curiosity!"

O'CONNELL ON EMMET AND PHYSICAL FORCE.—He meant well, but I ask whether a madder scheme was ever devised by a Bedlamite? Here was Mr. Emmet, having got together about £1,200 in money and seventy-four men; whereupon he makes war upon King George III. with 150,000 of the best troops in Europe, and the wealth of three kingdoms at his command. Why, my good sir, poor Emmet's scheme was as wild as anything in romance! No; I always saw that, divided as Ireland is and has been, physical force could never be made an available weapon to regenerate her. I saw that the best and only effective combination must be that of moral force. I have combined the peasantry in moral organization, and on them, with their revered pastors to guide them, do I place my reliance. And I am proud of them—they are the finest people in the whole world!